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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

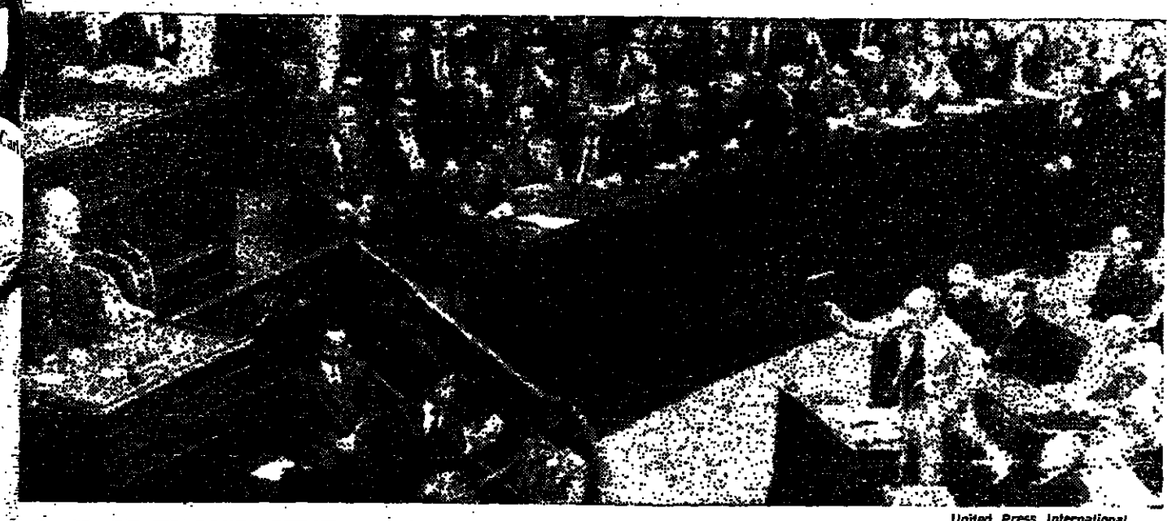
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,996 * * PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1976 Established 1887

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...TIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE.



United Press International.

...DE THE GREEK PARLIAMENT—Premier Constantine Caramanlis (standing at podium left) listens as Socialist ...y leader Andreas Papandreou (standing at right) makes a point during debate on U.S. bases agreement.

Caramanlis Urges Pact With Turks

Seeks a Treaty Of Nonaggression

From Wire Dispatches

ATHENS, April 18.—Premier Constantine Caramanlis called on Turkey yesterday to put an end to an arms race with Greece and to sign a nonaggression pact.

Speaking in parliament on the recent U.S.-Greek military cooperation agreement, Mr. Caramanlis said, "I propose to Turkey to put an end through an agreement to the arms race between us, which is detrimental to the welfare of our peoples. I also propose a nonaggression pact and the settlement of our differences through peaceful procedures."

In Ankara, Premier Suleyman Demirel said yesterday that Turkey was prepared to make every effort in search of a peaceful solution to its disputes with Greece.

He did not say whether his government would agree to the signing of a pact with Greece but he stated: "We are ready to make every effort in order to eliminate the atmosphere of distrust prevailing in Greek-Turkish relations and to elevate this relationship to a level which must exist between two allied and neighboring countries."

Mr. Caramanlis said the U.S.-Greek military agreement, which will give Greece $700 million in military aid over four years in return for the continued U.S. use of military installations in Greece, was consistent with the government's policy and should be considered "a real success."

He explained that it was in the interest of Greece to remain a member of the Western alliance and said, "We will maintain special relations with NATO for the sake of our security and we will maintain American bases which serve our national interests."

Opposition Sees Trap

He said the ideas of the left for a nonaligned policy "are not honest and do not serve the interests of the country."

"All the countries which have recently suffered aggression were nonaligned" he said, mentioning Egypt, Syria, Pakistan and Cyprus.

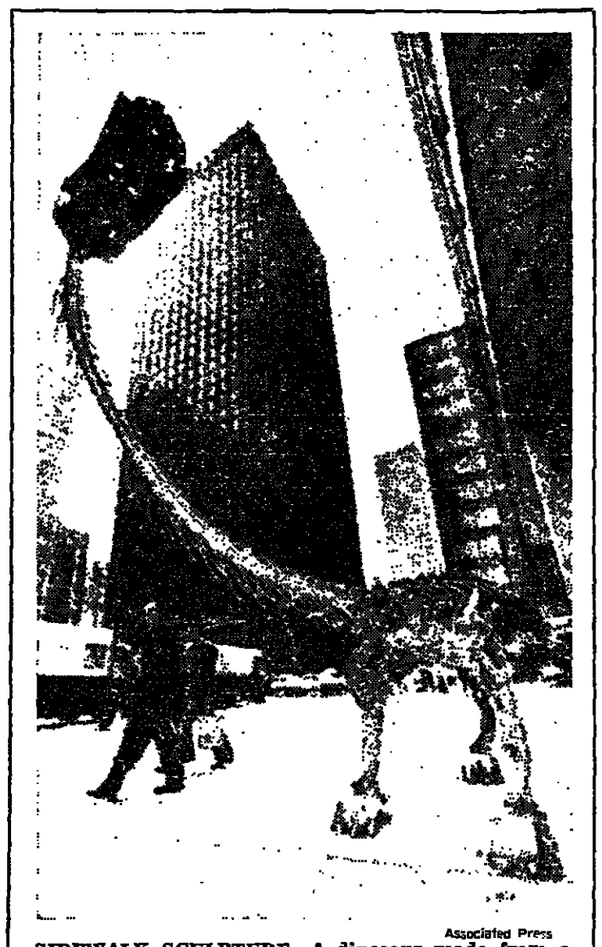
The opposition, however, argued that the Caramanlis government had "fallen into a trap" designed to safeguard only U.S. interests. In similar arguments the moderate Center Union party, the Socialists and Communists said that through the military agreement Greece became even more dependent on the United States and NATO.

The opposition argued that rejection of the agreement would save Greece millions of dollars that could be used for arms purchases elsewhere without commitments and called on Mr. Caramanlis to refuse an invitation by President Ford to visit the United States June 16.

George Mavros, the Center Union leader, said the agreement might lead Greece toward "an adventure." He said it provided no basis for settlement of the Cyprus issue, nor had the United States given any specific assurances that there would be no Turkish threat in the Aegean.

Andreas Papandreou, leader of the opposition Panhellenic Socialist Movement, said the U.S.-Greek agreement meant Greece would become a nuclear storehouse for NATO. He described Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as "the executioner of Greek interests."

The leader of the pro-Communist United Democratic Left, Elias Eliou, said the accord sacrificed Greek-Cypriot interests.



Associated Press

SIDEWALK SCULPTURE—A dinosaur made from a variety of automobile parts, part of National Sculpture Society's annual show, is a curiosity in Manhattan.

Hostilities Continuing In Lebanon

Despite Accord By Assad, Arafat

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, April 18.—Fighting raged today between Moslem and Christian private armies despite a Syrian-Palestinian call to adhere to the newest cease-fire in the year-old civil war.

Police said 105 persons were killed and 147 wounded during intermittent mortar, rocket and machine-gun fire in the capital and mountainous enclaves. About 40 were victims of snipers who shoot at pedestrians at random, police said.

Representatives of both warring sides announced acceptance of a new truce last night but their militiamen stepped up mortar and machine-gun clashes in Beirut and nearby mountain towns.

President Suleiman Franjieh was reported yesterday to have signed a week-old constitutional amendment that would permit the early election of a new head of state, a major demand of leftist forces. Mr. Franjieh's term would have expired in September.

Shattered Hopes

In theory, the cease-fire would be followed by the selection of a new president to succeed the unpopular Mr. Franjieh, but Lebanese have become accustomed to having their hopes for peace shattered by the warlords and gunmen who govern patches of the nation.

A seven-point program announced Friday after a lengthy meeting between Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and Yassir Arafat, the chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization, stated that any attempt to resume hostilities by any faction would be halted and that Syria's "initiative" aimed at finding a political resolution of the civil war would be continued.

But the program left unanswered the important question of what will happen to several thousand Syrian and Syrian-controlled Palestinian troops that recently entered the country. Some Palestinians and certain Lebanese politicians who have become uneasy about Syria's influence asserted yesterday that the troops and tanks, clustered around the border-crossing at Masnaa, would soon begin to thin out.

This would amount to a victory for Mr. Arafat and the alliance of leftist and Moslem parties headed by Kamal Jumblat, who has given seemingly reluctant endorsement to the seven-point program.

Former President Camille Chamoun, leader of one of the Christian militias, said today he rejected the Syrian-Palestinian efforts to reach a settlement in Lebanon but did not say he was rejecting the cease-fire itself. Mr. Chamoun, the interior minister, criticized Syria for denying Lebanon the right to seek other help, especially from the United States.

Two Syrian Army officers, Col. Ali Madani and Col. Mohammed Kholi, who are charged with implementing arrangements for a three-power truce supervision committee, conferred with Lebanese and Palestinian officers tonight, Beirut radio said.

The meeting took place at the home of Premier Rashid Karami and it was "expected the contacts would lead to the adoption of security measures to take effect tomorrow morning," the radio said.

The committee is to include representatives of Lebanon's Moslem and Christian factions, the PLO and Syria.

...arty Gains Governing Role

...lian Communist Aides Bar ...ilateral Bid to Alter NATO

By Jim Hoagland

...E, April 18 (WP).—Italy's ...unist party is opposed to ...nilateral" action to force ...s in the structure and de... budgets of the North At... Treaty Organization and ...ot seek such action if it ... the Italian government, ...enior party officials have ...d.

...party would support the ...t level of Italy's defense ...ng and of NATO nuclear ...ads stationed in Italy until ... is a mutual reduction of ... by NATO and the Warsaw ...countries, Giovanni Cervetti ...n an interview here.

Cervetti, a member of the ...'s nine-member Secretariat ...f the Central Committee, ...ndicated that the Commu... would not demand the De... and Foreign Ministry port... if they are taken into a ...on government after the ...parliamentary elections, ex... to be held in June.

...repeated public and private ...ngs on the dangers of Com...

...oscow tightens reins on ...rties at Prague congress. ...ge 2.

...ts gaining a role in West... European governments, Sec... of State Henry Kissinger ...specifically pointed to the ...ood of the Italian Commu... cutting defense spending as ...eat to the Western alliance.

Policy Accepted

...e would not raise the ques... of [Italy's membership in] ...liance at this time," Gior...mendola, a member of the ...s Executive Committee, said ...separate interview. "We ac... NATO defensive policy and ... bases."

Amendola, one of the ...s highest ranking economic ..., also said that the Com... feel that "a break in ... for the European Eco... Community would be a ...r for everybody. We must ... a Common Market capable ...lied monetary and economic ...es."

...ough Communist party ... Enrico Berlinguer has of... generalized pledges of sup... for NATO and the EEC, the ...rks by the two officials of... the party's most detailed ...nation of how it views rela... with the two international ...unions.

Kissinger has repeatedly ...in recent weeks that the ...d States views Communist ...ipation in a NATO govern... as unacceptable.

Kissinger's remarks, which received extensive coverage in the Italian press, will be used by the Communists and the Christian Democrats as issues in the expected election campaign, officials from both parties said last week.

Christian Democrats will point to the remarks as proof of the international political and financial problems that new Communist gains and a ruling role for the party would present for Italy at a time of economic recession and a currency crisis, Christian Democratic officials say.

The Communists, who evident...

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Pravda Says Kissinger's Stand Violates Europe Security Pact

MOSCOW, April 18 (UPI).—The Communist party daily Pravda today accused U.S. officials of violating the principles of the European Security Conference by trying to keep Communists from entering the governments of West European countries.

Pravda was referring to a variety of statements by U.S. officials, including Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, about possible security breaches if Communists joined governments of member countries of NATO.

This showed, Pravda said, that Washington feels it has the right "to interfere in the development of the internal political life of West European countries and to dictate to them certain American conditions connected with parliamentary activities and the party structure of their governments."

Any such efforts contradict the Helsinki agreement, Pravda said.

"This intention to stop the political and social development of West European countries contradicts the elementary principles of noninterference in the affairs of other states ceremoniously proclaimed in the final act signed in Helsinki and in a number of other documents," it said.

Secretary Rejects Charge U.S. Is '2d Best'

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, April 18 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has extolled U.S. power and influence abroad, saying "let us not delude ourselves with fairy tales of America being second best" in the world.

Mr. Kissinger's speech, delivered on Friday, was an apparent rebuttal of charges by Republican presidential hopeful Ronald Reagan that the secretary of state's strategy is based on weakness and pessimism.

Speaking in Phoenix, Ariz., a center of conservatism, Mr. Kissinger delivered an optimistic assessment of U.S. foreign policy.

The State Department insists that Mr. Kissinger's series of speeches across the United States in recent weeks are "nonpartisan." Yet his rhetorical style in Phoenix was much like that of a campaign speech.

"Ours is not the record of a tired nation," Mr. Kissinger said to members of the Downtown Rotary Club of Phoenix, "but of a vibrant people for whom frontiers have always denoted a challenge, not a limit."

"We are not weak," Mr. Kissinger said, "so let us stop disparaging our strength... Our greatest foreign-policy need is to end our divisions and our self-denigration..."

He said that "amid all the turmoil" in the United States in recent years, "our foreign policy has seen one of its most fruitful periods."

● Difficult questions on U.S. arms policy avoided in campaign. Page 3.

"America and its allies," he said, "possess the greatest economic and military power the world has ever seen."

The prepared text of his speech, made available in Washington, read, "So let us not delude ourselves with fairy tales of America being second best and forever taken in by wily foreigners."

In his delivery of the speech in Phoenix, Mr. Kissinger, who is German-born, retained the reference to "foreigners" but deleted the adjective "wily."

Mr. Kissinger was introduced at the luncheon by Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., who said, "We're at peace because this man has insisted that this country remain strong." Sen. Goldwater said, "We have a Congress that would almost sell this country down the river, on both sides of the aisle," unless others prevented it.

"There is no doubt that freedom is under serious challenge," Mr. Kissinger said. "The dangers are real but so is our collective capacity to respond."

Mr. Kissinger again warned of the danger of Communists becoming a part of Western European governments, despite the controversy past admonitions have aroused in Europe and the United States.

"We will continue to warn," he said, "against those who would turn over a major share in Western democratic governments to Communist parties suddenly seeking respectability."

Doubts Value of Warnings to Europe

Bonn Queries U.S. Anti-Communist Theme

By Murray Seeger

BONN, April 18.—Influential West Germans who are among Henry Kissinger's supporters have started to question publicly the U.S. secretary of state's judgment on West European political trends.

The criticism grew last week following Mr. Kissinger's most recent speeches, in which he warned that the entry of Communists into democratic European governments could start a trend toward neutralism among U.S. allies in NATO and raise questions about the continued presence of U.S. troops in Europe.

In a national television interview, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said he did not believe it was inevitable that Communist influence would grow in Western Europe.

Restraint Is Urged

"One should be restrained, even when one is the foreign minister of the greatest and most important power in the world and at the same time the leader-power of our alliance," the Chancellor said.

NATO has survived periods when Communists participated in the governments of two member countries—Portugal and Iceland, he observed.

"Kissinger underestimates the capacity of Western European democracies to resist Communism," Theo Sommer, editor of the influential weekly newspaper Die Zeit, commented.

"American concern may be justified and is shared elsewhere in Europe," Mr. Sommer, who is a close friend of the Chancellor, said. "However, such concern must not paralyze political action. There is enough room for maneuver and that room should be used before America takes premature action."

Moscow and Peking

West Germany has not been directly involved in Mr. Kissinger's recent campaign because its two Communist parties, one allied with Moscow and the other with Peking, are insignificant factors in domestic politics.

All three major West German political parties agree on the essential importance of the country's close association with the United States and criticism of Washington is rarely heard.

The important Sueddeutsche Zeitung in Munich said that Mr. Kissinger's warnings against trends in Italy had the quality of a "self-fulfilling prophecy" and accelerated the loss of confidence in the Italian lira.

All the Kissinger warnings, the paper continued, cannot make up for "lack of U.S. interest in Europe in earlier years and for support and exploitation of a worn-out [Italian] government party."

© Los Angeles Times.

...est German-Iran A-Talks ...ay Renew Clash With U.S.

By Craig R. Whitney

...NN, April 18 (NYT).—Early ...month, a negotiating team ...est German and Iranian ...ic energy specialists will meet ...chran to discuss a question ...n is likely to be a point of ...ict between the United ..., its European allies and the ...oping countries for decades. ...e question is whether indus...zed countries like West Ger... should share with Third ...d countries like Iran the ...ar science and techniques ... could be used for nuclear ...ons.

...e United States has in effect ...n on "sensitive" exports. Last ... the West Germans made ...omprehensive nuclear-export ...ement with Brazil.

...an wants nuclear technology ...t just one or two atomic re...rs to generate electricity, but ...whole range of equipment and ...ear know-how needed to re... alize the Shah's plans to make his country a major industrial power.

Although Iran signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and is committed not to develop nuclear explosives, the Shah could not get "sensitive" nuclear technology from the United States. As a matter of policy, Washington simply does not permit the export of equipment and techniques that could be used to make bombs, no matter what the buyer promises.

But the West Germans say they are willing to discuss any area of technology, placing their faith in tight controls and international supervision of "sensitive" installations they export to the developing world.

Exports are the heart of the West German economy and the Germans feel they cannot afford to be cut out of the high-tech...

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

At Meeting Tolerated by Regime

Spanish Labor Group Calls For Worker, Political Liberty

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, April 18 (NYT).—The Socialists' General Union of Workers (UGT) today ended its first congress in Spain in 44 years by demanding political and labor freedom and a complete break with the present state-run union organizations, which represent both labor and management.

The UGT, once the dominant trade union force in Spain, denounced plans to reform the official unions instead of abolishing them. It warned that "no government can lead this country without reckoning with the active participation of the working class." Any idea of a single labor organization was also rejected until complete liberty can be established and workers can freely decide what they wish.

In their first opportunity to meet and express themselves openly in Spain since the Civil War of the 1930s, the Socialist workers took advantage of official tolerance to reject the present government and its policy of gradual reform of the present system.

Capitalism Opposed

The UGT declared itself to be a revolutionary organization of the working class dedicated to the replacement of capitalism by socialism. It also described itself as democratic and representative and said it sought working class unity but not a unity simply imposed on workers. The organization urged cooperation with other groups to achieve such immediate objectives as civil liberties and the sweeping away of present political and trade union structures.

In a display of such cooperation, delegates of other labor groups — notably the Workers' Commissions, in which the Communists have their labor strength —appeared as guests at the closing session and received a warm greeting, accompanied by rhythmic chants of "Unity, unity."

But the leaders of the UGT, which is closely linked to the Spanish Socialist Workers party, made it clear that organic unity would have to wait until all workers enjoyed freedom of choice. They are believed to be eager to rebuild the confederation's strength to prevent future domination by the Communists.

Basque-Area Repression

The government's tolerance of the still-illegal UGT contrasted with the strong repression exercised in the Basque region against extremist groups that attempted to demonstrate in Pamplona in observance of "the day of the fatherland."

A man alleged to have been a member of the Basque terrorist organization known as ETA was shot and killed by a unit of the Civil Guard and another was wounded as he and two others crossed the frontier from France and headed toward Pamplona.

Strong police forces broke up groups that sought to gather in the streets of Pamplona.

Members of almost all nationalist and opposition groups had planned to meet in Pamplona, but after the kidnapping and killing by the ETA of a Basque industrialist 10 days ago and the subsequent increase in tension in the region, most of the groups withdrew. A few far-left organizations insisted on staging the rally but were unable to gather more than about 1,000 people.



United Press International.

Israeli nationalists wind their way into the West Bank during protest march Sunday.

40,000 Israelis Hold March, Urge West Bank Annexation

BETHEL, Israeli-occupied Jordan, April 18 (AP).—An estimated 40,000 Israeli nationalists marched into the occupied West Bank of Jordan today, demanding that Israel annex the zone. Arabs staged a march nearby in protest.

The Israeli march was organized by the rightist Gush Emunim movement, which claims the West Bank is part of the land God promised the Jews. The state radio said as many as 40,000 Jews participated, walking arm in arm, singing Hebrew folk songs.

A few miles away, in the town of Ramallah, more than 10,000 Arabs turned a funeral procession into a demonstration, waving Palestinian flags and banners reading: "No March, No Settlement on Our Land, No Zionists." Students stayed away from classes in other Arab towns but the rest of the West Bank was reported quiet.

The funeral was for a Ramallah man shot Friday by a local Arab politician and a 6-year-old boy killed by Israeli gunfire yesterday during one of the demonstrations over the political shooting.

Stones Hurled

The Israeli military command, in a communiqué regarding the death of the boy, said that soldiers moved into a crowd of Arab youths in Ramallah after the demonstration there became violent. The crowd then began hurling stones, it said.

"One of the rioters attempted to snatch the weapon of one of the troops and as they were struggling a bullet went off that wounded 6-year-old Jabal Arafat Hamis el-Jun," a military communiqué said. The boy died at a hospital.

Large contingents of Israeli riot troops patrolled Ramallah today but kept away from the Arab protest. No violence was reported.

Gush Emunim wants Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to annex the West Bank. Its demonstrations have caused a split in the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Waldheim Term Ends in '76

Diplomats Quietly Campaign To Be UN Secretary-General

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 18 (NYT).—It's election year at the UN and campaigning has been going on for months—but ever so discreetly as befits diplomats.

The five-year term of Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, a 57-year-old Austrian, runs out at the end of this year.

While the chances of this patient listener and tireless traveler for a second term are considered excellent, at least half a dozen names are mentioned when possible successor are discussed and several of the undeclared candidates for the post of secretary-general seem to be trying to get a bandwagon rolling.

The six potential aspirants are Iqbal Ahmed Akhund of Pakistan, Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka, Fereydoun Houveyda of Iran, President Luis Echeverria of Mexico, Carlos Ortiz de Rozas of Argentina and Salim Ahmed Salim of Tanzania.

Casual Remarks

Small luncheons and dinner parties to sound out fellow delegates, jet travel to become acquainted with the government leaders of key countries, deceptively casual remarks to newsmen—these are the techniques non-candidates most often use to be counted as potential candidates.

"Wait for someone openly attacking Waldheim," a well-connected delegate suggested the other day. "So far nobody has done it but, if somebody does, it is a sign that there is serious competition for the secretary-general's job."

A delegate who is widely regarded as a hopeful but who did not want to be named sounded critical of Mr. Waldheim at a recent luncheon. "A secretary-general shouldn't want to be on the front pages all the time," the delegate said. "Mr. Waldheim is traveling around too much instead of staying at headquarters and making himself available to the 20 or so ambassadors who matter."

A U.S. official offered a different assessment: "Mr. Waldheim has done a fine job in an impossible situation. He has so many people to satisfy and he gets pressure from everywhere." A Swedish diplomat remarked: "The secretary-general has grown in his job. His technique is to invite pressure to set off pressure from the opposite side."

'I Am Available'

Mr. Waldheim himself said recently that it was up to the member nations to decide if he should serve another term. "I am available," he declared.

The Security Council may meet in November to recommend the re-election of Mr. Waldheim or to nominate a successor.

The General Assembly, which is now made up of the delegates from 144 nations and in the autumn will probably admit one or two more, is expected to ratify the Council's choice without debate.

The selection of the world organization's administrative chief is essentially in the hands of the five permanent members of the Security Council—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States. A veto by one of them eliminates a candidate, regardless of how many other member countries may back him.

Mr. Waldheim won his post in 1971 in what was essentially a compromise between the United States, the Soviet Union and China. It was something of a happy surprise that the two hostile Marxist powers and the United States were able to agree on anything at all.

Due to Personality

Much of this was doubtless due to the personality of Mr. Waldheim, a civil servant and career diplomat who could be trusted to carry out policies shaped by others rather than take initiatives himself.

A Soviet official said Mr. Waldheim had been doing "a fairly good job, trying to be even-handed."

The secretary-general apparently is not so sure what the Chinese think about him. In 1971 the Chinese delegate first cast a veto against Mr. Waldheim, then abstained from voting, permitting him to be elected.

Hints from Third-World countries indicate that the Chinese delegation has been quietly casting about for a candidate from their midst but has not so far found one who would be credible and have a chance of getting elected.

From his 38th-floor office in the Secretariat building, Mr. Waldheim's mental horizon ranges to such places as Timor, Angola and—always—the Middle East.

Asked what he thought were his major achievements so far, he dwelled on his "quiet diplomacy" to bring the parties together in areas where total breakdown seemed threatening, like Cyprus. Mr. Waldheim also claimed a leading part in starting a dialogue between the industrial nations and the Third World.

Bonn, Tehran Risk U.S. Fire In Atom Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

nology export field. "They missed out on aerospace and computer technology," a U.S. businessman here commented, "and they see nuclear technology as the big area of the future—they're just not willing to lose this one."

The French are engaged in an equally vigorous nuclear export drive, reportedly involving the sale of plutonium reprocessing plants to such countries as South Korea and Pakistan. Under U.S. pressure, South Korea decided not to go through with the deal but the French are as eager as the West Germans not to lose a share of this market.

Billions of dollars and tens of thousands of jobs—even the economic future of Western Europe—are at stake, they feel.

Only Market Left

And, as an official of the Kraftwerk Union, the seven-year-old West German manufacturer of nuclear power plants, said, "Wherever we look—in Italy, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, South Korea—the Americans have already been there. The 'Third World' is the only open market left."

It is certain, the West Germans say, that if any comprehensive nuclear agreement is reached with Iran it would be tightly controlled.

"There is nothing concrete yet," Dr. Wolf Schmidt-Kuster of the Ministry of Research and Technology said, "but no area of technology has been excluded from the discussions." Earlier this year, West Germany and Iran reached tentative agreement on an outline for a nuclear cooperation agreement but did not make it public.

Sensitivity about the risk of an uncontrollable spread of nuclear weapons is running so high in the United States that Washington and Bonn nearly clashed openly in June when West Germany signed the agreement with Brazil.

The weekly news magazine Der Spiegel attacked the government last month with a long article that said "The responsible politicians seem to worry little, if at all, about the danger that states with a highly doubtful reputation are being helped to effortless acquisition of nuclear weapons technology."

But after the Brazilian experience, according to government and industry officials interviewed for this article, the West Germans have become not only sensitive but acutely defensive about the issue.

Despite the controls, to be carried out by the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was known to be unhappy about West Germany's agreement with Brazil. In Congress, there were calls for the United States to agree with the Soviet Union to cut France and West Germany off from supplies of enriched uranium for their own nuclear power plants unless they agree not to export to "untrustworthy" countries.

Loot in Robbery Put at $6 Million

PALM BEACH, Fla., April 18 (AP).—The daring robbery of a luxurious condominium complex netted the thieves jewels valued at $5 million and $1 million in cash and other valuables.

The police said three gunmen overpowered two security guards and a switchboard operator, then looted safe-deposit boxes early Wednesday at the Palm Towers, then stole cash and checks from the building's office.

Many residents were out of town, so the police were unable to obtain details on what was kept in those boxes. They said 180 of the building's 300 safe-deposit boxes were forced open.

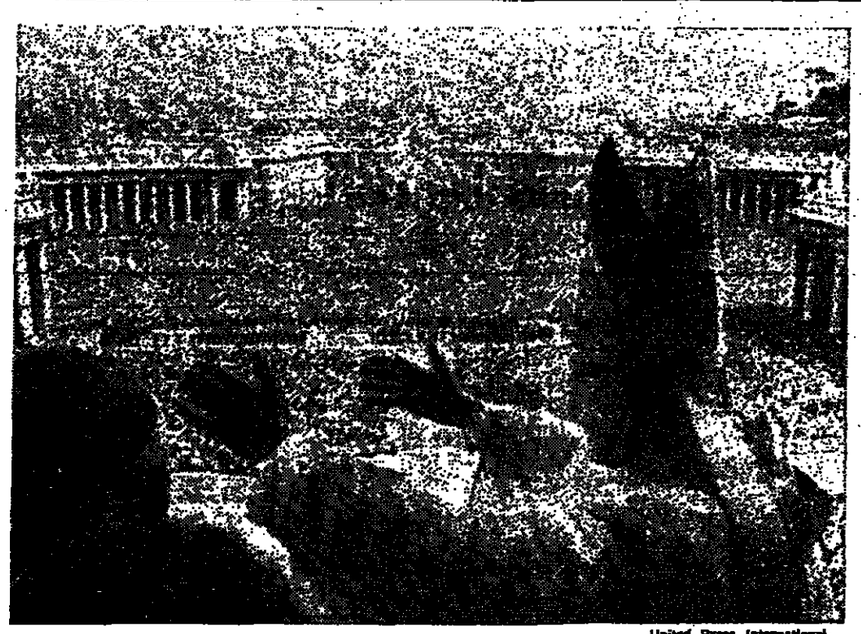
Iraqi Oil Field Blaze

TEHRAN, April 18 (UPI).—Iran yesterday sent 14 fire trucks, helicopters and other emergency aid to help fight an oil-well fire in Iraq, the government news agency said. The blaze is at the Rumeila oil fields, 65 miles north of Basrah.

2. Your mother worries.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.



United Press International.

Pope Paul VI during Easter rites in St. Peter's Square.

Pope Paul Warns Against Materialism

VATICAN CITY, April 18 (Reuters).—Pope Paul, in an Easter Sunday message, today warned against the dangers of materialism. From the main balcony of St. Peter's Basilica, he told 300,000 persons in St. Peter's Square that the church's task is to teach that "the blind craving exclusively for temporal prosperity could bring man a greater unhappiness."

In contrast to recent years, the traditional papal message was mainly religious in content, with the Pope declaring: "The resurrection of Christ is the cornerstone of our faith and our history."

Although "an army of deniers and critics" has tried to deprive the Easter festival of its significance, "our certainty today is so full and blessed that it desires only to be communicated with those who do not share it, in order to have them as partners in our faith and in our happiness," the Pope said.

After reading the message, the Pope wished the world a happy Easter in 12 languages, including Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Ukrainian, and the bells of the basilica rang to mark the most joyous day of the Christian calendar.

The 78-year-old Pope seemed fit today after an Easter schedule that began on Thursday, when he washed the feet of 12 student priests in Rome's cathedral church, St. John Lateran, to commemorate Christ's washing the feet of his disciples at the last supper.

On Good Friday the Pope led thousands of Catholics in the traditional "way of the cross" ceremony starting at the ancient Roman Colosseum. For part of the time he carried a four-foot-high wooden cross.

Last night, two hours before midnight, the Pope presided over an Easter vigil in St. Peter's, during which he baptized and confirmed three men and a woman.

The vigil came to its climax with the first mass of Easter and the bells of Rome out in a triumphant peal after remaining silent since Good Friday.

Throughout the heavy schedule the Pontiff looked strong and well. There were no signs of the painful arthritis in his knee, an affliction that occasionally makes it necessary for him to be assisted in walking up stairs.

Business Brisk, But Not Easy

Lagos Suffers the Pains of Rapid Growth

By John Darnton

LAGOS, April 18 (NYT).—Lagos is in its unsettling, in-between mood.

The harmattan, the dry wind that blows out of the Sahara and leaves a film of red dust on the windowsill, is over. Soon the rains will come, torrential downpours.

The banks are on strike and the heat is brutal. Power blackouts are so commonplace that NEPA—the National Electrical Power Authority, nicknamed "No Electrical Power Anytime"—seems tired of apologizing.

Recently a man who had been desperately trying for eight months to get his telephone repaired, succeeded. Elated, he set out to call his friends. None of their phones worked. "I have passed the world by," he remarked.

On the other hand, business is brisk, beer is plentiful and the Nigerian Eagles have just beaten Morocco in soccer.

The city is suffering growing pains. Over-rapid expansion has wreaked havoc with roads, lights, water and phones. The population, now in the neighborhood of a million and a half, has doubled in the last decade.

From villages throughout the federation, newcomers stream in. A man will move in with his brother or cousin on the outskirts of town. Somehow, he will find work. Soon, he will rent a shack of his own and another cousin comes to join him.

Foreigners, too, flock here. They come from West Germany to build bridges, from the United States and Britain to drill for oil and from France to go into banking. They are all here for the same reason, to make money.

The corporate influx has inflated the housing market. Rents are trebling, quadrupling. On fashionable Ikoyi Island, a house rents for $90,000 a year. A modest two-bedroom apartment downtown is $25,000. The rent on both must be paid five years in advance.

The daily traffic jam is the city's nightmare. It begins at 7 a.m. and at peak periods, like 3 p.m., cars move at one mile an hour.

The regime that took control last July took steps to ease the congestion. One step was sending army officers to direct traffic. Some officers held one palm outward to signify "stop" and others used the same gesture to mean "go."

Construction is everywhere. Jackhammers and pile drivers work 24 hours a day. Traffic lights are being installed. A 10-lane expressway to the airport has just opened.

The construction is wiping away history. The canal dug by the British between Lagos and Ikoyi Islands—a symbol of the separate worlds under colonialism—is being filled in with sand. Bodies from a centuries-old graveyard are being removed so that a road can come through. Houses are marked for demolition on Breadfruit Street, where trees are still standing that held chains binding slaves—80 to a chain—for shipment to the New World.

Fishermen who ply the lagoons in dugout canoes, twirling their nets overhead like lassos, are rocked by the wake of a speeding yacht. Businessmen who dine atop a 20-story skyscraper look out upon acres of corrugated-tin shacks and their inhabitants, who cook outdoors in cast-iron pots.

In teeming Jankara market, modern electrical appliances are sold in stalls next to animal pelts, bat wings, herbs and monkey skulls used for juju rites.

Closer Relations by Israel, South Africa Draw Criticism

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, April 18 (NYT).—The visit here last week by Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa produced a spate of headlines, four days of speeches about Israeli-South African friendship and, at its conclusion, a sweeping new economic-cooperation pact.

But the visit also raised some questions as to the wisdom and desirability of the burgeoning relationship between Jerusalem and Pretoria. It was challenged at home on both moral and pragmatic grounds and abroad by friendly Western countries such as the Netherlands, which expressed official concern at the visit.

According to diplomatic sources, the Dutch government advised Israel that the visit would complicate the efforts of Israel's friends abroad to persuade the world that there is no connection between Zionism and racism.

Predictably, the visit was attacked by the Organization of African States and a spokesman for the Arab League in Cairo. Criticism was echoed by a commentary in the Soviet party paper Pravda yesterday, denouncing the "racist-Zionist alliance against the African and Arab liberation movements."

Despite the negative reactions, Israeli officials seemed largely satisfied by the visit and the improved relations called for under the new pact. The agreement is expected to result in an immediate expansion of two-way trade, utilization of South African raw materials and skilled Israeli manpower in joint projects and the stepping up of scientific relations.

It may also involve a major expansion of the arms-supply relationship, although both governments denied that this was discussed. There were persistent reports that South Africa was prepared to finance an expansion of Israel's arms-producing capacity and was interested in purchasing the Israeli-built Kfir jet fighter.

Mr. Vorster described such reports as "utter nonsense" but his lengthy visit to the Kfir factory served to increase speculation that a major deal was in the making.

There was also speculation that South Africa had agreed to provide Israel with supplies of uranium as part of the exchange agreement.

Whatever the actual details of the agreement, the visit underscored the deepening relationship between two countries that find themselves isolated diplomatically and surrounded by hostile states. It is a relationship built on both the similarity of their respective situations and practical economic, military and political considerations.

The formal link between the two countries dates back to 1948, when South Africa was among the first to recognize the state of Israel. The relationship remained cool through the 1950s and 1960s, however, when Israel spoke out strongly against apartheid and built up close contacts with the black African states.

All this changed after the 1973 war. All the black African states but three—Malawi, Swaziland and Lesotho—severed diplomatic relations with Israel and began to vote against it in the United Nations. South Africa became Israel's sole substantive supporter on the continent and one of the few governments anywhere not calling for its withdrawal from occupied Arab territory.

At the same time, Israel served a practical purpose for South Africa. It provided a nondiscriminatory market for South African goods and occasionally served to hide the South Africa label. South African textiles destined for sale in black African countries, for example, were shipped to Israel, where they were then marketed with a "Made in Israel" label.

Israel's defense of its policy is based on practical arguments. Without endorsing apartheid, government officials say, it is possible to develop a relationship with a country that has proven a consistent supporter of Israel. "Besides," an official added, "we are in no position to be too choosy about our friends these days."

News Analysis

Moscow Attempts to Tighten Reins on Par

By Malcolm W. Browne

PRAGUE, April 18 (NYT).—"Proletarian internationalism," the slogan under which Soviet forces intervened in Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968, dominated the speeches of the meeting of Communist leaders here.

It seemed throughout the 15th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist party last week that the leaders had been picked by Moscow as proxies for brandishing the Soviet whip, not only toward potentially wavering East European countries, but also toward Communist parties throughout the world.

Moscow was portrayed throughout the congress as the sole beacon by which all Communists should chart their courses.

By implication, Moscow clearly hopes to tighten the bonds, to frighten such renegade Communist regimes as those of Yugoslavia and Romania, and to greatly intensify pressure on the heretical leadership of many non-ruling Communist parties, notably those of Spain, Italy and France.

Replacement of Dubcek

Since 1968 and the subsequent Soviet replacement of Alexander Dubcek, the moderate reformist Communist leader, by Gustav Husak, Czechoslovakia's Communist party has never shown any sign of deviation from Moscow policy.

But even by Czechoslovak standards, the latest round of speeches seemed extreme in its adulation of Soviet leadership and in its condemnation of any variance from the Soviet stand.

If Mr. Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist party, had been speaking as party leader of a constituent Soviet republic, his report to the congress could scarcely have been more subservient in tone.

Yugoslav officials have said privately that they consider the tone of public statements by Czechoslovak leaders lately as ominous, in terms of the Soviet pressures on other nations that they may portend.

The Romanian press has also expressed discreet reservations, even though Romania is still a member of both the Warsaw Pact and the Comecon economic community headed by Moscow.

In the current round of national Communist party congresses, only the Czechoslovak congress has had no delegation from the Spanish Communist party. And the Italian party sent only "observers."

'Class Enemy'

The slogan "proletarian internationalism," as enunciated by Lenin, meant essentially that Communist parties throughout the world should work together against the common "class enemy." But lately the phrase has been used almost exclusively as a euphemism for what is known outside the Moscow bloc as the Brezhnev Doctrine.

In essence, the Brezhnev Doctrine limits the sovereignty of any Communist country and entitles any and all other Communist countries to intervene, by force if necessary, in any other, to preserve Communist leadership there.

The Soviet delegate to the party congress here last week was Andrei Kirilenko, a senior Politburo member. He conveyed praise from Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, for Mr. Husak, whom he described as a model of "proletarian internationalism."

His speech was particularly aimed at some of Mr. Husak's special adversaries inside and outside Czechoslovakia. He castigated "various renegades and counter-revolutionary emigrants who find refuge in the subversive centers of imperialism, such as Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty," the U.S.-sponsored stations broadcasting to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union in their own languages.

Warning by Italian

ROME, April 18 (NYT).—A top-level member of the Italian Communist party said yesterday that relations between his party and the Czechoslovak Communist party had "worsened" in recent years. He hinted that a break could occur unless a "democratic dialogue can be carried out on positions emerging from within the Communist movement."

Emanuele Macaluso, a member of Parliament who is on his party's executive board, made his remarks in an interview with the liberal daily La Repubblica. The Italian Communist party "does not share certain forms of authoritarianism as a necessary instrument for the building of socialism," he said. "We hold that democracy is necessary to build socialism."

Relations between the two parties have been tense ever since the Soviet invasion of Prague in 1968. At that time, the Italian Communist party condemn invasion and the Czech party members who had su it.

Mr. Macaluso recalled July, 1974, he headed a Ita delegation sent to Prague to heal the rift. He said t Italian Communists urge the supporters of Mr. Du allowed to take part in th try's political life and as the right of free opinion the Prague party. "But swer was negative," he sa

Italian Communist Aides Unilateral Bid to Alter NA

(Continued from Page 1)

ly feel that the remarks have been made in part to give the Christian Democrats such a campaign argument, will cite them as U.S. meddling in Italian affairs.

"Kissinger has not understood the situation in Italy and the feeling of the Italian people," Mr. Cervetti said in his office at Communist party headquarters in central Rome.

Italy, a founding member of NATO and a permanent member of the alliance's sensitive Nuclear Planning Group, spent an estimated $4 billion on defense last year and has devoted about 3 per cent of its total gross national product to defense during the last five years.

U.S. Control

Italian defense experts estimate that there are between 1,000 and 1,500 nuclear warheads under U.S. control on Italian soil. Italy also provides the U.S. Sixth Fleet with its only permanent NATO home-port facilities in the Mediterranean.

"Actions toward withdrawing from NATO would create instability in Europe," Mr. Cervetti said. "We want to work toward doing away with the system of military alliances and blocs. Until be accomplished, we do n changes forced by a u Italian action, including spending and the nucle ence."

The Communists "are n ing difficulties on what m we would have in a cab said in response to a ques long as there is an agree an equal footing and as is something we decide are not forced into, we find ways to solve proble future government."

Questioned about a article in the party ne L'Unita, that said it w thinkable that the Italia munists could accept the pact as it is," Mr. Cerv ceded that the party wo to help push NATO mor direction of cooperation laboration with the rest world."

Nuclear Bas

NATO "would change Italy would have a mo role in promoting coop with the Third World a NATO countries, includin ern bloc nations, Mr. said. He also indicated tha should take the lead in a ban on nuclear weapons ern and Western Europe.

Mr. Cervetti acknowled viously the party had not out its views on the nucl defense budget questions Italian public "partly be was taken for granted because it is premature" of such details before it munists have a chance the government.

Communist officials de comment directly on di speculation that the pa NATO membership as a tion against Soviet inte The party says it sup democratic version of nism that is even more in Moscow's eyes, than the Czechoslovak party of that was crushed by the in 1968.

Mr. Amendola said th Communists also favor in the Common Market Europe to defend itself some American economic p

He said: "The United has succeeded in exportin tion through the Eurodol tem... It is now moving protectionist measures tha international agreements America is opposed to th nological transfers that ai ed to transform the eco Europe. European countri to find the political solid confront these measures."

French Students Urge Unions to Join in Protests

TOULOUSE, April 18 (Reuters).—Leaders of France's 800,000 university students called on trade unions today to join their battle against proposed education reforms and present a common front to a government "policy of repression and blackmail."

The call came at the end of 15 hours of speeches at a conference of student leaders meeting here to discuss further measures against the reforms, which they say will give industry too big a role in university education.

Involvement of the powerful leftist workers' unions in student protests was a vital element in the May, 1968, upheavals.

Today's meeting also called for an extension of the weeklong students' strike, which has affected most of the country's 75 universities and colleges.

Student leaders said the strike should continue after tomorrow, a holiday. They set next Friday as a second day of national action against the reforms.

Algeria Controls Entry by French

PARIS, April 18 (Reuters).—Algeria has tightened its travel controls on visiting Frenchmen by demanding that they show valid passports, French officials said yesterday.

Under the Evian agreement that led to Algerian independence in 1962, a French identity card was considered adequate as a travel document.

Airline and shipping companies were advised of the decision on Friday and several travelers without passports were unable to leave for Algeria yesterday morning.

Soviet Envoy to Japan

MOSCOW, April 18 (UPI).—The Soviet Union yesterday announced the appointment of former Agriculture Minister Dmitri Polyansky as ambassador to Japan. Mr. Polyansky, 58, lost his government post last month.

IRA Marchers Mark 1916 Ri

BELFAST, April 18 (Irish Republican Army and their supporters mar Northern Ireland today brate the 60th anniversary "Easter Rising" in Dubli security forces stood by u

But the processions pa most without incident. forces reported only one bance when a group of ab youths stoned the police in the Roman Catholic And town district of Belfa casualties were reported.

Yesterday in London, Rachel Hyams, 79, died in pital from injuries she March 27 in a bomb explo the Olympia Exhibition splinter group of the IRA responsibility for the bom

40,000 Israelis March on West Bank to Urge Annexatio



United Press International.

Israeli troops move against demonstrators in Ramallah in West Bank clash Saturday.

(Continued from Page

Cabinet that could endang Rabin's fragile coalition.

The West Bank's 670,000 under Israeli rule since th was captured from Jordan 1967 Mideast war, have t more outspoken recently i resistance to the occupatio was emphasized by sweepi tories for Palestinian radica open supporters of the Pa Liberation Organization i week's West Bank municipa tions.

Gush Emunim received permission for the march promising to stay out of villages along the 24-mile

Marchers passed throug village of Bethel, however, ed by Arab residents lini road. Jewish tradition Bethel was the spot were promised the land of Isra Abraham.

"We want to live side by with the West Bank Arabs," Abnon Weiss, 33, an Em leader. "We are not try dispossess anybody but the Bank is ours and the gov ment must make it part o rael."

For Bills, Newspapers, Magazines

Private Mail Delivery Grows As U.S. Postal Charges Soar

By Ernest Holsendolph

RIVERSIDE, Calif., April 18 (NYT).—In Chicago, high school youths employed by the People's Gas Co. are delivering more than 1.5 million utility bills yearly to customers.

Two freight-hauling executives in this city, 60 miles east of Los Angeles, deliver the Wall Street Journal to southern California and parts of adjoining states—and do it so well that the weekly news magazines are giving them their business, too.

In Pittsburg, Kan., a man who operates a carpet cleaning business has formed a company to deliver local letters, promising same-day service for anyone who gets the mail to him in the morning.

In various ways, entrepreneurs are delivering packages, magazines, advertising circulars, messages and even letters in competition with the financially troubled U.S. Postal Service, which last year for the first time began to lose mail volume.

Proven Old-Timers

The new competitors include newcomers to the business as well as proven old-timers, such as United Parcel Service.

All of this is deeply troubling to the Postal Service. Postmaster General Benjamin Bailar has said: "It is clear from recent experience that there is a lot of price elasticity in our business—as rates go up, our volume declines." The lost volume is, in part, going to competitors across the street.

Interviews around the nation in recent weeks indicated that private competition has arisen because of dissatisfaction with the quality of the Postal Service and because, since January, higher postage rates have made private services competitive.

With Congress balking at approving $307 million to continue the subsidization of publications through 1978, publishers are trying to find alternate means of delivery.

Edward Klees and Ronald Coble left a small electronics firm here six years ago to form a trucking company, Inland Carriers, and were under way for only three months when they got an inquiry from a Wall Street Journal executive.

"He asked if we could deliver 125,000 copies of the Wall Street Journal in Los Angeles on the same day it was printed," Mr. Coble said. "I said, sure." The newspaper is printed here in a satellite plant.

In November, 1974, Inland took Reader's Digest. The newest clients are Time, Newsweek and U.S. News and World Report.

Mr. Klees said Inland's advantages over the Postal Service were "we're more flexible and, because we have no manual sorting, we're more efficient."

Perhaps most importantly, he added, "we don't pay the wages that the Postal Service pays—the Postal Service is 20 per cent above the pay of the average wage earner."

Minimum Wage

In contrast to $16,000 a year for an experienced postal worker, Inland pays adults $3 an hour for deliverers of the Digest and $3.50 an hour, plus car allowances, to the Journal delivery force. The youths who handle the magazines, mostly on bicycle, get the minimum wage of $2.55 an hour.

People's Gas of Chicago put six boys in low-income neighborhoods to work seven years ago delivering bills, but the purpose was not to save money.

"We just wanted to help youngsters and encourage them to stay in school at the time," said Michael Reeves, director of customer service.

However, bookkeepers noticed that the deliveries were being made at slightly more than 9 cents a bill. First-class postage rates are now 15 cents an ounce.

The arithmetic of private delivery of utility bills has caught the attention of other companies, too. One of the most recent being the Georgia Power Co. of Atlanta. The company estimates that it will save $400,000 a year by private delivery.

Fees Raised Again

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).—The Postal Service's fees for special delivery, registered mail and other services increased today by up to 33 per cent.

The special delivery charges go up from 60 cents to 80 cents, the minimum money order fee from 25 cents to 30 cents, the certified mail fee from 30 cents to 40 cents and the minimum registered mail charge from 95 cents to $1.25.

Other increases are from 30 cents to 25 cents for insurance, 25 cents to 30 cents for special handling and 70 cents to 85 cents for collect-on-delivery (COD) mail.

Ford Favors Fast Buildup Of Oil Reserve

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, April 18 (NYT).—After a delay of weeks that has irritated some members of Congress, President Ford has decided in favor of a relatively fast buildup of the country's first strategic oil reserve, as a protection against another foreign embargo.

Putting such protection ahead of budgetary considerations, Mr. Ford has rejected the advice of his budget office to extend beyond the end of 1978 the purchase of the first 150 million barrels of crude oil to be stored.

U.S. consumption of petroleum is about 20 million barrels a day.

The oil will be poured into underground cavities along the Gulf coast. These cavities, or naturally hollowed salt domes, generally are to be bought or leased from private owners. Officials acknowledge that the acquisitions, involving choices on the basis of technical characteristics and location as well as cost, could become controversial.

The Energy Policy Act of December, 1975, declared national policy to be establishment of a reserve of 1 billion barrels of oil. However, the only deadline it specified was 500 million barrels by the end of 1982.

Unresolved Issues

Although planning for the oil-storage program has been quietly under way in the Federal Energy Administration for almost a year, a number of important issues—such as how much of the reserve should be paid for directly by oil companies—remain unresolved.

Big, costly, complicated and full of potential controversy, the program was described by a congressional source as "a big one that was just a sleeper all the way through."

The remark was occasioned by the administration's informal transmittal last week to the House Commerce Subcommittee on Energy and Power of a presidential decision to request authority to commit $871 million of outlays for oil storage facilities and studies by Sept. 30, 1977.

Eric Zausner, a deputy energy administrator, noted that this figure represented the largest commitment to energy spending since the decision two years ago to raise energy research outlays to more than $2 billion a year.

Both Senate and House staff aides expressed satisfaction with the new figures.

On both sides of Capitol Hill, however, there was irritation with federal energy administrator Frank Zarb's failure to deliver a report on strategic reserves by a March 21 deadline. The report is expected this week.

U.S. Aides Feel Jordan Will Buy Hawk Missiles

WASHINGTON, April 18 (UPI).—U.S. officials have said they believe Jordan still intends to purchase a U.S.-built anti-aircraft system, including 14 batteries of advanced Hawk missiles.

The purchase came into question last week when Jordanian Premier Zaid Rifai said in a London newspaper interview that the deal is off. However, the State Department, Pentagon and the Jordanian Embassy here said that they are proceeding on the assumption that Mr. Rifai, in the words of an official, was "using psychological warfare."

The Pentagon's spokesman, William Greener, also publicly disputed the Jordanian government's claim that the price had more than doubled during the course of the negotiations.

Mr. Greener said the price has remained substantially the same, $350 million. However, he pointed out, the Hawks are part of an integrated air defense system, involving Vulcan guns, and command and control equipment plus training. These other elements increase the price to nearly $800 million, depending on the exact terms of the final order.

Vietnam Bomb Cleanup

BANGKOK, April 18 (AP).—Residents around Saigon have cleared nearly 15,000 bombs, mines and shells from 1,900 acres of farmland since July. Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency said yesterday.



United Press International.

REFLECTION—A white tiger at the Washington Zoo does a double-take before taking a drink of water.

Kissinger, Aid Stands Attacked

Hanoi Declares U.S. Masks Truth on 2 Nations' Relations

HONG KONG, April 18 (NYT).—North Vietnam charged Friday that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had "irresponsibly" misinterpreted a recent exchange of notes between Hanoi and Washington by suggesting in U.S. Senate testimony that progress was being made toward normalizing relations between the United States and North Vietnam.

The official North Vietnamese newspaper, Nhan Dan, said that a note from Hanoi earlier last week had reiterated a long-standing Communist position that relations would improve only when the United States agrees to provide aid to Vietnam. Hanoi has insisted that the United States has an obligation under the Paris peace agreement to provide postwar assistance.

The Communist newspaper said the Ford administration had "taken advantage" of the recent exchange of notes and "given it a false interpretation." Nhan Dan added: "The only aim of the noisy diplomatic ploy and public campaign currently conducted by the U.S. authorities is the [U.S.] presidential election this year."

The Hanoi newspaper also repeated a North Vietnamese claim that former President Richard Nixon had made a "formal agreement" in a letter dated Feb. 1, 1973, to give North Vietnam about $3.2 billion in aid. Mr. Nixon pledged that the money would be given "without any political conditions," the paper said.

Mr. Kissinger testified last Wednesday, before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations.

In an earlier talk with newsmen, after a U.S. note was sent to Hanoi on March 26, Mr. Kissinger had said that the key issue for Washington was information about the fate of the 850 U.S. servicemen still missing in Indochina. Mr. Kissinger added that the U.S. note said the North Vietnamese were free to raise any issue they liked but that there was little prospect of U.S. aid.

Mr. Kissinger has contended that North Vietnam's offensive last spring, which resulted in the Communist victory in South Vietnam, violated the Paris accords and freed the United States from any obligation it might have to help reconstruct Vietnam.

Hanoi's criticism of Mr. Kissinger Friday appeared to dim any immediate hope of bilateral talks that might lead to improved relations.

U.S. Readies New Alien Card Called Nearly Forgery-Proof

By Don Shannon

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The first test cards in a system aimed at instant identification of millions of aliens in the United States are scheduled to be issued on the Mexican border next month.

Although originally described by Immigration and Naturalization Service officials as "counterfeit-proof," program director Eugene Webster now concedes that the new cards will be something less. But he said the system still will all but rule out any fraud.

"If you spend enough money, you can duplicate almost anything on paper," Mr. Webster said. "But what we will have is something that would be hard for 'garage shop' operators [counterfeiters] to duplicate, something they can do with the 17 versions of immigration cards we have now."

The system, known as ADIT, an acronym for Alien Documentation, Identification and Telecommunications, was announced last year by Maj. Gen. Leonard Chapman, INS commissioner. The goal is to produce a standard card for resident aliens and Mexican border crossers, a card which could eventually be read by machines connected to computers for the instant detection of fraud.

As a measure of the extent of counterfeiting, Gen. Chapman said the INS seized 100,000 false cards from a counterfeiter in Los Angeles. He also said that a recent sample of 700 fakes taken from aliens proved to have come from 140 different sources.

Automated readers are not expected to be ready before next year and until then the cards will be examined by inspectors trained to decipher the coded information. It is this information, rather than the card itself, which will make fraud almost impossible, Mr. Webster explained.

Officials have declined to say exactly what coded information will be on the card but have indicated that the data will include both physical description and some of the case history of the bearer.

Gen. Chapman in announcing the ADIT program emphasized that, contrary to rumors, he was not working up to a system which would eventually require all U.S. citizens to carry identification cards.

"The law for 35 years has required all permanent resident aliens to carry an alien identification card," the commissioner said. "We are not requiring any additional persons to obtain them. We are simply replacing old, outdated documents, which were subject to many abuses, with new and modern ones, which will be virtually impossible to tamper with or to misuse."

Gen. Chapman said it has been too easy to get into the United States and that as of last year 8 million illegal aliens were here.

To curb the influx, he said, new cards should be issued to the 700,000 new legal residents each year and at the same time a start should be made on replacing the documents of the 4.5 million already legally here.

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U.S. Sues Lenders And Appraisers On Housing Bias

CHICAGO, April 18 (NYT).—The Justice Department has filed a civil-rights suit against virtually all of the nation's real estate appraisers and savings and loan associations, charging them with using "racially discriminatory standards" in assessing the value of homes in integrated areas and in making loans to the owners of those homes.

The suit, filed Friday in U.S. District Court here, named four leading organizations as defendants. They were charged with continuing to "explicitly and implicitly" promote the same discriminatory standards and practices that they engaged in before passage of the Federal Fair Housing Act of 1968.

These practices, the Justice Department said, "have continued to cause appraisers and lenders to treat race and national origin as a negative factor in determining the value of dwellings and in evaluating the soundness of home loans."

The four organizations are: the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers of the National Association of Realtors; the Society of Real Estate Appraisers; the United States League of Savings Associations and the Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

News Analysis

Hard Questions on Arms Avoided in U.S. Debate

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, April 18 (WP).—In the first stretch of presidential primaries, the candidates have spoken frequently of the need for a strong national defense without addressing many of the difficult questions about how to get one.

Even President Ford, who has requested more than $100 billion this year for the military, has put off such a fundamental question as what kind of Navy the United States should build for the future.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., stuck to generalities in calling for a bigger Navy in his recently issued campaign paper on the subject.

A reluctance among candidates to follow Sen. George McGovern's politically disastrous strategy of 1972, when he challenged Pentagon programs, has resulted in limited debate. Meanwhile, administration warnings about the Soviet military buildup are going largely unanswered.

A consequence is that this year is not becoming the year for a major debate on national defense.

The "stop the B-1 bomber" coalition of pressure groups is a case in point. The coalition first aimed at killing the $100-million bomber in Congress this year but recently lowered its sights and seeks only to postpone the decision until next year.

The records and statements of the presidential candidates offer some clues as to how each would react in the calmer political climate of next year in deciding how much is enough for defense.

'Unfavorable Trends'

President Ford is committed to asking for increased defense spending for at least five years to "reverse the unfavorable trends."

Mr. Ford this year gave these estimates of future defense budget requests, if there were no inflation or price increases: $112.7 billion in fiscal 1977, beginning Oct. 1, $113.2 billion in fiscal 1978; $115.9 billion in fiscal 1979; 118.9 in fiscal 1980 and $121.9 billion in fiscal 1981.

Allowing for inflation and price increases, the Pentagon estimated that its budget requests would rise from $112.7 billion in fiscal 1977 to $149.7 billion in fiscal 1981 to insure "real growth" in the defense budget.

Mr. Ford has told Congress that he may ask for extra money for the Navy later this year to hasten its modernization.

He said he will postpone that decision until after the National Security Council has finished a study on how many and what kind of ships the Navy needs for the future.

Ronald Reagan, Mr. Ford's Republican challenger, would almost certainly accept with minor changes the defense budget he would inherit from Mr. Ford if he were elected.

Its money for "real growth" would be in line with his vow to make the United States pre-eminent in military power.

'Generally Acceptable'

Sen. Jackson similarly would have little quarrel with the Pentagon budgets that Mr. Ford has projected. He has termed the President's fiscal 1977 Pentagon budget "generally acceptable."

In Mideast policy, Sen. Jackson has departed from Mr. Ford's by opposing U.S. arms sales to Egypt. Sen. Jackson would change the course that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has charted in selling C-130 transports to Egypt.

As for superweapons, the senator has questioned whether going into production on the B-1 is a wise move but he has stopped short of calling for its cancellation.

It appears less certain what Jimmy Carter, the former Georgia governor and naval officer, would do to defense spending if elected. The Democratic candidate has called for cutting Mr. Ford's defense budget by 5 per cent. This would mean a cut of $5 billion in fiscal 1977.

Mr. Carter has not said where he would make that cut, although he has virtually ruled out reducing shipbuilding. He said last month that "the only trend" in the defense area that worries him is the drop in U.S. naval strength.

Mr. Carter has called for a leaner military establishment. He also has recommended the immediate removal from South Korea of all atomic weapons and the withdrawal over five years of all U.S. troops stationed there.

'Total Commitment'

Mr. Carter would accompany the Korea withdrawal steps with a pledge of "total commitment" to Japan.

On the Mideast, Mr. Carter opposes sending "strike weapons" to Egypt.

Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., has gone further than either Sen. Jackson or Mr. Carter in calling for reductions in the military budget but he is a long way from proposing the major cuts advocated by Sen. McGovern in 1972.

Rep. Udall opposes the Trident missile-firing submarine program, the B-1 bomber and the flying command post. He also favors building fewer nuclear carriers than the Navy wants.

Rep. Udall has criticized the policy of developing missiles with such pinpoint accuracy that the Soviet Union might be panicked into a "first-strike" strategy. Mr. Ford has approved developing more accurate missiles.

Rep. Udall also has recommended removing 6,000 of the 7,000 nuclear weapons that the United States has put in Europe. He also has advocated taking nuclear weapons out of South Korea.

Basic defense questions that have not been addressed so far in the campaign include:

- Should the United States commit itself to a growing defense budget to close what Mr. Reagan calls the "muscle gap" with the Soviet Union? Or should the nation decide that national power comes from something other than weapons and allow the Soviet Union to outspend the United States on defense and thus open up what arms-control specialists call the "waste gap"?
- Are the larger Soviet and Chinese land armies a legitimate source of concern?
- Is it fair to place a dollar value on the larger Soviet Army which must cover two fronts—the NATO line and the Chinese border—in comparing the defense spending of the United States and Russia?
- How are Angola and Cuba vital to the strategic interests of the United States?
- Should the United States arm both Israeli and Arab forces?
- Should the United States build nuclear-powered aircraft carriers at $2 billion each that could be disabled by relatively cheap surface-to-surface missiles?
- Or should the Navy of the future be a mix of expensive and cheap ships so that the country could buy more ships with the same amount of money?
- Can the United States afford to keep paying a voluntary Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps without cutting military pay and benefits?

Sen. Hartke Is Challenged Over Voyage

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).—Sen. Vance Hartke and two Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee aides spent at least $14,000 in government funds on a trip to three continents to discuss veterans' benefits with African leaders, records disclose.

Sen. Hartke said in a letter to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that he was traveling to Africa to discuss with African leaders the creation of veterans' benefits for members of their armed forces. There was no similar explanation for the Asian leg of the trip, or for stops in New Zealand and West Germany for which the senator drew government expense funds.

Sen. Hartke, D-Ind., is chairman of the committee. He is being challenged in the May 4 Democratic primary in his state by Rep. Phil Hayes, who charged in a recent campaign speech that Sen. Hartke had taken a round-the-world trip in 1974 at the taxpayers' expense.

Sen. Hartke could not be reached for comment. Several aides on the committee would not talk about the trip and referred all inquiries to Sen. Hartke's executive secretary, Rosemary Rorick.

She also was not available for comment. Sen. Hartke's press secretary, Bob Gore, replied to queries by reading Sen. Hartke's letter to Mr. Kissinger, dated Nov. 20, 1974.

Counterpart Funds Sought

The letter sought Mr. Kissinger's authorization for so-called counterpart funds, or foreign currency allotted to senators visiting other nations. The letter listed Sen. Hartke's itinerary as Senegal, Mauritania, Ghana, Nigeria, Guinea and Ivory Coast.

Only the Ivory Coast, with a military force of about 4,500 men, is listed on the official expense voucher that Sen. Hartke and the two aides filed with the secretary of the Senate last year. It could not be determined immediately whether Sen. Hartke visited the countries that were listed in the Kissinger letter but not on the expense voucher.



Sen. Vance Hartke

The expense voucher listed several other countries not mentioned in Sen. Hartke's letter to Mr. Kissinger. These were Iran, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, New Zealand and West Germany.

For these countries, Sen. Hartke claimed expenses of $5,012 for himself, including per diem and transportation. The total claimed for himself and the two aides for this portion of the trip was $14,197.

The letter to Mr. Kissinger listed Nov. 26 to Dec. 24, 1974, as the dates of the intended visits to Senegal, Mauritania, Ghana, Nigeria, Guinea and Ivory Coast.

In the letter, Sen. Hartke said: "I would appreciate your authorizing me as chairman of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs to use counterpart funds for travel in an official capacity to Senegal, Mauritania, Ghana, Nigeria, Guinea and Ivory Coast in Africa, for the purpose of exchanging information with the various governmental officials concerning the establishment of a system of benefits for their military personnel which would be comparable to the benefits available to the American veteran . . ."

Carter Outlines Federal Plan On National Health Insurance

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, April 18 (WP).—Jimmy Carter has unveiled the broad outlines of a national health insurance plan that would place federal controls over doctors' fees and hospital charges.

It would be paid for by a combination of general tax revenues and a payroll tax shared by workers and their employers. The Democratic presidential aspirant said he had no cost estimates but said it would be funded substantially from savings achieved by reforming current federal health and welfare programs.

The former Georgia governor told the Student National Medical Association, an organization of black medical students, that his health insurance plan would be phased in over the four years of his administration.

He was vague in his speech and at a press conference Friday on the details of the phase-in. He promised to have his complete program ready for Congress by inauguration day if elected.

The outlines of Mr. Carter's program come close to one sponsored by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and strongly supported by organized labor.

Tax Proposal

Acknowledging similarities with the Kennedy bill, Mr. Carter embraced controls over doctors' fees and hospital charges included in the measure. These fees and charges, he said, would be "prearranged" by the federal government "but not in a unilateral, abrupt or nonconsultative way."

He said he would consult with "strong and independent medical doctors with whom I have confidence . . . but I would not turn over that prerogative, say, to the American Medical Association."

He also adopted from the Kennedy bill the controversial use of general tax revenues for national health insurance.

But he refused to commit himself to replacing the private health insurance industry with the federal government—as the Kennedy bill does—until he sees which would be more efficient.

He said the first to receive medical help would be those who need it the most. Some services such as dental and mental health coverage might have to be postponed to the third or fourth year of the phase-in, he said.

In his speech, Mr. Carter assailed U.S. health care.

"We have built a haphazard, unsound, undirected, inefficient nonsystem which has left us unhealthy and unwealthy at the same time," he said.

Of federal health programs, he said, "I don't know of any example that demonstrates the failure of our present government system more vividly than the lack of health care for the poor people of this country."

Philadelphia's Mayor Target of Recall Drive

PHILADELPHIA, April 18 (AP).—A drive has been begun to recall Mayor Frank Rizzo, who was re-elected six months ago in a landslide.

Backers of a petition drive seeking the ouster of the former policeman who rose to become mayor of the nation's fourth largest city began their campaign yesterday on Independence Mall.

Joseph Clark, a former U.S. senator and ex-mayor of Philadelphia, was the first to sign the petitions. Mr. Clark, like Mr. Rizzo a Democrat, said at a rally at the mall: "It's time to throw the rascal out." The petition backers have 60 days to obtain signatures by 145,000 persons—25 per cent of the total vote cast in the last mayoral election.

U.S. Vessel Fires Missile At High Speed

WASHINGTON, April 18 (WP).—The Navy has achieved an apparent tactical first by successfully firing a missile from a new type of ship—a sort of hovercraft—speeding over the water at 60 knots.

Capt. Carl Boyd, project manager of the experimental ship that fired the missile, said Friday that the ship-missile combination "could revolutionize naval warfare." He said the test was a "breakthrough" in the Navy's effort to develop a missile ship that is exceptionally elusive.

Capt. Boyd said the test in the Gulf of Mexico on April 8 answered the two biggest questions about the program: whether a ship going at 60 knots could fire a missile accurately and whether the missile could be launched vertically out of a simple tube rather than an elaborate launcher pointed toward the target.

"No ship in the world has fired a missile while going at such a high speed," Capt. Boyd said.

The device used in the test was a modified Tartar anti-aircraft missile with instruments rather than explosives in its nose. Using radio signals, it homed in on and hit the target vessel five miles away.

'Surface Effect Ship'

Capt. Boyd and other supporters of the ship, known as an SES for surface effect ship, contend it can outrun submarines and any other ship in the world. They say that an enlarged version of the 100-ton test SES could sail on any ocean and stay at sea for long periods.

Skeptics argue there are still too many technical unknowns hanging over the SES and that a full-sized one would cost several times as much as a conventional ship with the same firepower. Pentagon officials want more proof of the concept and $48 million has been budgeted for continued research.

The SES differs from conventional ships in that it breaks the grip of the water by riding on an enclosed body of air. Fans in the hull send columns of air down against the water, raising most of the ship above the surface.

In tests so far, the experimental SES has achieved a speed of 82.3 knots, according to the Navy.

Zaire Envoy's House In Sweden Vandalized

STOCKHOLM, April 18 (UPI).—An intoxicated man early yesterday broke into the home of Zaire's ambassador and demolished furniture on the ground floor with two axes, the police said.

Ambassador Efek Enaonga Efomi was awakened by the vandal and called the police, who went to the house in the suburb of Djursholm and arrested the man, a Swede. Political motives were ruled out. "The man seems to have spent the night at a party and then suddenly got this idea on his way home," a police spokesman said.

Bretons Claim Attacks

PARIS, April 18 (Reuters).—The nationalist Breton Liberation Front today claimed responsibility for two explosions in Paris early yesterday, one of which badly damaged the offices of an insurance company. There were no injuries.



INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Monday, April 19, 1976 *

A Touch of Reason

When Premier Caramanlis of Greece proposed a non-aggression treaty with Turkey and an end to their arms race, and Premier Demirel of Turkey greeted the move as a positive development, it seemed like a touch of reason in a very mad world. To be sure, there have been nonaggression pacts before this that proved as enduring as a truce in Lebanon and as definitive for peace as negotiations for a Middle East settlement. But if this is the prelude to a genuine agreement between Greece and Turkey it will be good for the United States, for NATO—and above all, for the Greek and Turkish peoples.

It is, perhaps, not entirely irrelevant that Mr. Caramanlis's proposal was made during a debate over U.S. bases in Greece. For the United States has been juggling its military commitments to, and dependence upon, Greece and Turkey, and winning a mixture of plaudits and denunciation from both. Yet those commitments began on the assumption that Greece and Turkey had more in common in terms of defense than their old enmities might suggest, and what was true of defense also applied to other relations between them.

The Cyprus issue and the use of the Aegean Sea split Greece and Turkey apart, and placed the United States in the difficult position of seeming to favor one or the other, either by what America did, or did not do, in the crisis. Yet at bottom the issues had to be decided by the parties directly involved—they were not, as they emphatically asserted, satellites of American power (although each has, in effect, accused the other of being cast in that role).

The Cyprus question has been deadlocked for too long. The delay will not make it any easier to resolve, nor, when one considers the endless debates over the law of the sea, which has yet to be adapted to the modern world, will the Aegean prove much easier to demarcate in Greek and Turkish terms. But endless tension can be almost as costly to neighboring states, in human, economic and political waste, as the kind of fighting that has devastated Northern Ireland and Lebanon. Moreover, it can give birth to just such a monster. For Greece and Turkey to remain squaring off against one another, piling up armaments and engaging in diplomatic and propaganda warfare presents, among other ominous portents, possibilities of trouble should the Balkans become restive, on Tito's death, or Moscow cast longing eyes again on the strait.

So this touch of reason may be exactly what Turkey and Greece require to bring their disputes under control and make them amenable to practicable solutions. Many centuries of troubled history cannot be made to disappear with a phrase. But that phrase can help bring today's realities into focus.

'Mine Field' in Lebanon

The cautious intervention of Syrian troops, with Israeli acquiescence—and the continuing mediation of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, aided by independent U.S. and French diplomatic efforts—appears to be stabilizing the off-and-on cease-fire in Lebanon's civil war.

"We're walking through a mine field," Secretary Kissinger warned last week. "The situation could blow up tomorrow." But the new agreement between President Assad and the Palestinian commando movement headed by Yassir Arafat now gives promise of restoring the truce and advancing a political settlement in the year-long struggle that has taken more than 10,000 lives and threatened to trigger a new Arab-Israeli war.

Despite mutual distrust and nervousness, Syria and Israel have a parallel interest in restoring unity and stability to Lebanon as a buffer between them. Syria's President clearly has recognized that an unstable Lebanon or one partitioned into weak Christian and Moslem regions—or a Palestinian-dominated Lebanon that became a confrontation state—would risk Israeli occupation of the south and a new, much longer and more dangerous Israel-Syria border than that at the Golan Heights.

Lebanon's parliament has met briefly and amended the Constitution to permit President Franjieh's resignation, which apparently is imminent. The problem now is to achieve broad agreement on a new Christian president who can carry out the necessary reforms, reconstitute new Lebanese police and military forces and disarm the country's 30 or more private armies.

It will not be quickly done and there will be repeated opportunities for a breakdown. But the restraint imposed on leftists and Palestinians, the precedent now established for token use of Syrian forces with Israeli acquiescence—and the mutual Israeli and Syrian recognition of a parallel interest in a stable Lebanon—provide a new opportunity to achieve a political solution.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Domino Effect in Europe?

Is the domino effect coming to Europe? Henry Kissinger warns that the "advent of Communism in major European countries is likely to produce a sequence of events in which other European countries will also be tempted to move in the same direction. If Italy goes Communist, he believes France, Spain, Portugal and Greece would follow . . . That would mean the breakup of NATO and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Western Europe. This is a warning we cannot ignore.

Communism may wear a human face for tactical reasons, but it always retains a Stalinist soul. No doubt the French and Italian Communists do not intend to sink to the Oriental barbarities of the KGB. But as soon as they had the power, they would insist on total and irreversible control of all aspects of national life . . . Kissinger's apocalyptic warnings should make us wake up, not give up.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

* * *

It might be as well for both men [Chancellor Schmidt and Secretary Kissinger], in the general interest, to pipe down for a while. They have made their points, and repetition could be very counter-productive. No Italian or Portuguese likes to think that his own free elections are being manipulated from Bonn or Washington.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

Peking and Cambodia

One year ago . . . the patriotic Kampuchean Army and people liberated the capital of Phnom Penh following a great momentous valiant battle. This great historic victory marks the beginning of a completely new historical period of the Kampuchean people's revolutionary struggle . . . We are convinced that under the leadership of the new government of Democratic Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people will surely win new and still greater victories in the revolutionary cause of defending and building the motherland . . . Although the wildly ambitious superpower is trying to extend its influence where the other superpower was forced to retreat after suffering defeats, the people of Asian countries will surely smash the expansionist schemes of any of the superpowers.

—From the People's Daily (Peking).

The World Food Crisis

Either through corruption, maladministration, or slavery to ideas of concentrating on urban industry, which have been discredited for several years now, too many Third World governments are stopping aid money going where it is most needed: in the countryside . . . Of course, Western politicians who think like this have to be careful lest they are accused of neo-colonialism. But they also have a duty to see that the niggardly quantities of aid they feel able to persuade their taxpayers to provide go to the really poor: through land reform, income distribution, and provision for basic needs in jobs, housing, water supplies, education and health.

—From the Observer (London).

Agitation in New Zealand

Mr. [Robert] Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister, has our heartfelt sympathy when he complains about the left-wing immigrants from Britain who are continuing their professional agitations in New Zealand factories. But if he does expel some of them, we can only pray that they will not return to the mother country.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

French Student Riots

The merits of the students' dispute with Mrs. Alice Saunier Seité, the secretary of state for universities, . . . are probably no longer really relevant. The affair has become essentially a test of President Giscard d'Estaing's ability to handle an explosive situation.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

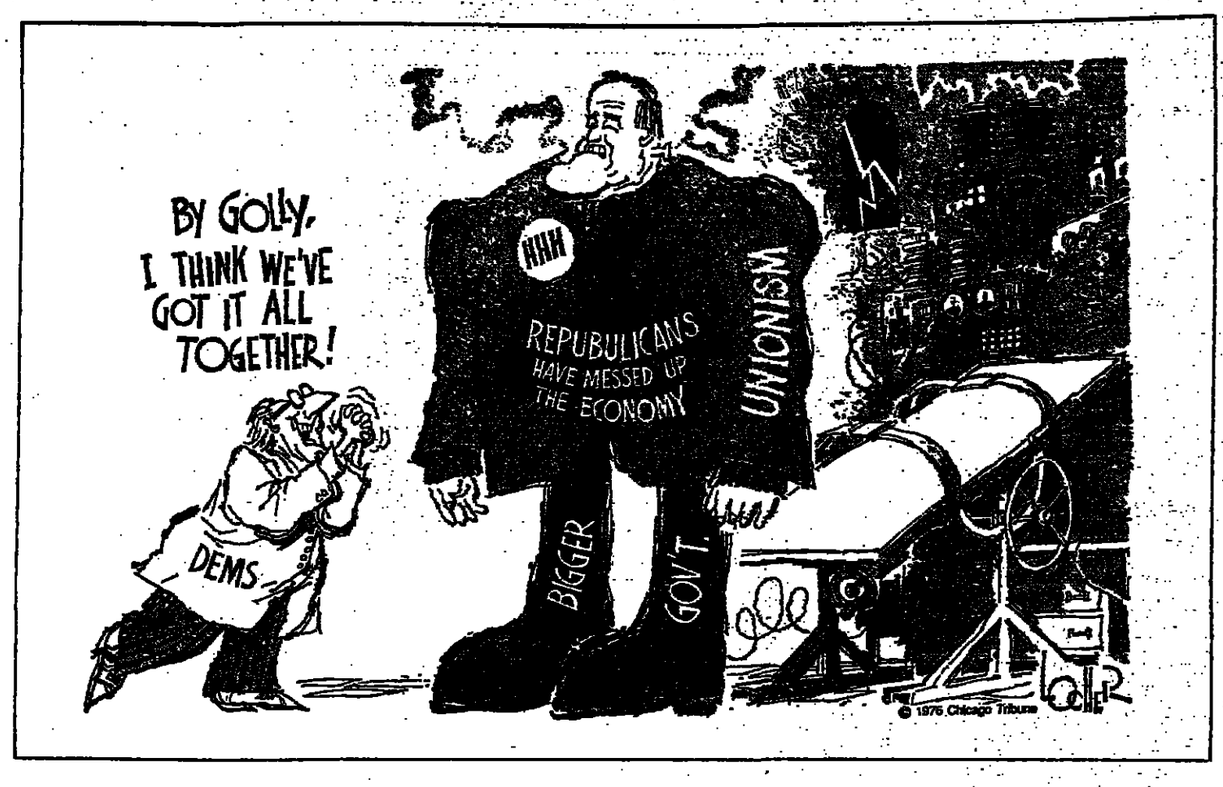
April 19, 1901

WASHINGTON.—The administration is engaged on a project to establish a chain of coaling stations around the world, for the use of the U.S. Navy. Negotiations are in progress with Portugal for the acquisition of one of the Azores and with Holland for a station on the island of Curacao, off Venezuela, while Ecuador has been approached with an offer for the transfer of the Galapagos Islands.

Fifty Years Ago

April 19, 1926

PARIS.—Miss Elsie Janis, the doughboys' pal, and one of the most popular members of the theatrical profession and particular "buddy" of the members of the American Expeditionary Force during the Great War, has just arrived in Paris to conclude arrangements for an engagement at the distinguished Champs Elysées Music Hall, where she will give many of her famous sketches and enthrall the audience as only she can.



The Tempest in the Samovar

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The storm that flared up over U.S. policy in Eastern Europe, following a conference held with U.S. ambassadors by Henry Kissinger and his State Department counselor, Helmut Sonnenfeldt, seems to have simmered down if not blown away. The department issued "non-verbatim" summaries of statements at the meeting by the secretary and his right-hand man.

Basically, these tend to prove their argument during the samovar tempest that their expressed views had been distorted by the press (including myself). Both Sonnenfeldt and Kissinger remonstrated with me on the subject. I can only say that if their remarks were misinterpreted—which seems to have been the case, judging by the "non-verbatim" summaries—certain members of their ambassadorial audience shared my confusion.

One must therefore deduce either that the language used by Sonnenfeldt was turgid or imprecise (not likely for a brilliant and experienced diplomat); or that subsequent discussion of his views elicited contradictions during a question and answer period; or, finally, that "non-verbatim" summaries may not be as 100 per cent complete and accurate during the post-Watergate age as would be truly tape-recorded accounts.

'Organic' Relation

The fuse that originally ignited trouble was Sonnenfeldt's stated desire to encourage an "organic" relation between Russia and East Europe. He claims, with support from the "non-verbatim" summary, that he meant to continue traditional policy in that area, not to encourage Soviet encroachment, but the contrary.

For me, the most positive thing to emerge from texts published by the State Department concerns Yugoslavia, a subject of much worry because of the venerable age of its great leader, Marshal Tito. Sonnenfeldt is quoted as saying:

"We and the Western Europeans, indeed, the Eastern Europeans as well, have an interest which borders on the vital for us in continuing the independence of Yugoslavia from Soviet domination. . . . Any shift back by Yugoslavia into the Soviet orbit would represent a major strategic setback for the West."

Kissinger added: "We can have fruitful relations with Titoist Yugoslavia; we are prepared to improve our relations with that sort of government." But Sonnenfeldt had already interjected an odd comment: "We would like them to be less obnoxious, and we should allow them to get away with very little."

"Obnoxious?" To whom? The U.S.A.? The U.S.S.R.? "Get away with" things vis-à-vis Washington or vis-à-vis Moscow? This topic is as imprecise as the unfortunate word "organic" that set the samovar bubbling. Whatever Sonnenfeldt's intention, Moscow is right now being obnoxious, and Belgrade is hitting back.

Unknown Flunky

A virtually unknown flunky of the Soviet Central Committee named Venyamin Miditsev has just published a pamphlet in Moscow which clearly has ideological approval. This brands as an "arrogant nationalist" and a "revisionist" anyone who holds the Soviet system "would not suit his own country" which, of course, is what Titoism is all about.

The Yugoslav radio struck back promptly, calling Miditsev's views "harsh and unacceptable to all those for whom it is intended." A leading Belgrade commentator added that Miditsev was renewing arguments favoring "limited sovereignty" and that for the Russians a "basic criterion of proletarian internationalism is the attitude toward the Soviet Union."

Around the same time, a respected analyst in the leading Slovenian (north Yugoslav paper) stressed the Soviet Army's importance in Moscow's foreign policy, reminding readers that its units had been used to oppress political movements and eliminate state and party leaders in Eastern countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact.

A current of uneasiness can be noted. Recently, in six of Yugoslavia's seven provincial republics, there have been trials of what are called "Cominformists," meaning people who favor or work for Moscow against Titoism. It is well known that the Kremlin supports two active anti-Tito centers, one in Prague and one in Kiev.

The leaders of these two émigré groups obviously claim to have supporters inside Yugoslavia because they accuse Belgrade of having "expelled or arrested" more than 200,000 Yugoslav Communist party members loyal to Moscow.

If one places this factual picture of "obnoxious" acts by Soviet agents against the somewhat unclear background of U.S. official statements, their implications become even more significant.

I personally hope Kissinger meant it when he said Washington favored "fruitful relations" with Belgrade and that Sonnenfeldt meant it when he spoke of Yugoslavia as "vital," asserting that if it shifted back to the Soviet orbit such would be "a major setback for the West." It would.

The Guessing Games

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The big foreign embassies in Washington are situated in a rough triangle from the Soviet compound on lower 16th Street to the Chinese and French at the Rock Creek Park Bridge on Connecticut Ave., and thence to the British and others on the Massachusetts Ave. slope. Here is where the biggest guessing game in the world is played.

In these opulent mansions, the ambassadors and their intelligent and obedient aides are spending a good deal of time these days answering questions from their confused bosses overseas about the American presidential election.

Who is this Jimmy Carter anyway and what kind of foreign policy would he support? What is he smiling about all the time, and whom would he choose to replace Kissinger? What is the true state of Hubert Humphrey's health and who would run with him as the vice-presidential candidate?

What are Ford's chances of (a) winning, (b) picking Nelson Rockefeller as secretary of state, and (c) pulling U.S. troops out of Europe if Italy goes Communist?

Ambassadors do their best to respond to these puzzles, by having knowledgeable assistants on Capitol Hill, by giving elegant dinners to senators, reporters and other so-called "experts," and by exchanging mystifying clarifications with Humphrey, who is available to everybody these days and will make an amiable guess at anything, including his own future.

In Foggy Bottom

Meanwhile, down in Foggy Bottom, State Department officials are likewise engaged in their own guessing game about the future politics and leadership of China, Italy, the Soviet Union and Japan, but particularly about China.

Kissinger is following the latest commotion in Peking with the closest attention. Also with some anxiety, for he has never met Hua Kuo-feng, the latest No. 2, and wonders whether the dismissal of Teng Hsiao-ping, the former No. 2, indicates some loosening of China's fragile ties to Washington.

When Chou En-lai entered upon his fatal illness, it was Teng who made a special journey to the United States to assure Secretary Kissinger that China would continue to follow Chou En-lai's policy of moderation and limited cooperation with the United States.

No One Knows

Also, during Kissinger's last visit to China, he was assured on the highest authority that Teng would be kept on as No. 2, but even our two latest envoys to China, David Bruce and George Bush, now both in Washington, haven't a clue to what it all means. The China experts here are not saying that the successor to Teng is anti-American or anti-West. They believe domestic considerations and personal rivalries were the main reasons for the switch.

Apparently Teng provoked considerable opposition in China by emphasizing stability and economic progress as compared to more radical and ideological policies. Also, in his position as commander of the armed forces, Teng ordered a major reshuffle of all armed forces commanders last Christmas, and evidently this did not amuse the military services. This alone may have been the reason for Teng's sudden departure, but of course nobody really knows in this part of the world.

You have no idea of the possibilities of these guessing games. Since some governments are always either staggering or falling, droves of intelligent and highly trained diplomats make a life career out of speculating on the unknowable.

For many years the future of the U.S.S.R. was the main topic in the game, and the future of that mysterious country was foretold by observing the relative positions of officials standing on top of Lenin's tomb during Red Square celebrations.

Lately Spain and Portugal were big in the guessing game. After China and the United States, it will undoubtedly be Yugoslavia and the successors to Tito. But of course the local game for the moment is Jimmy Carter, and Hubert Horatio Humphrey's "3-H club." Most diplomats have written off Wallace and Reagan but Carter's success and Humphrey's comeback astound them. Most of them had assured their governments long ago that Carter didn't have a chance and Humpty Dumpty could never be put together again.

Fortunately, nobody checks up on the bad guesses of the past. Nixon would never go, most of them agreed, repeating the poor judgment of the press, and Ford didn't even figure in their guesses at the downfall of Spiro Agnew. But guessing is pleasant work if you can get it—almost as painless as writing a column.

Letters

Treatment of Nixon

The pietical, sanctimonious, arrogant impertinence of William J. Buckley jr. (IHT, April 2), "Nixon as the Last Picture Show," invoking the wrath of God to punish Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein is revoltingly nauseating.

What he seems to refuse to recognize is the service we the citizens of the United States, were rendered by the revelations which came to light from two newspaper reporters pursuing their profession diligently.

Defiling every known decency the presidency affords and totally discredited as a human being, Richard Nixon, a shameless man, should be spared nothing. Rewarded for his wrongdoing by a shameless pardon, the former "law and order" president will be kept in comparative financial comfort for the remainder of his life. Surely his punishment does not square with the crimes he committed against the U.S. people.

Buckley pleads that Nixon should be left alone. Why? Indisputably, Nixon worked desperately hard, lying and cheating all the way to the White House, to make a place for himself in history that ranks him today with other blackguards the world has known. Those who court fame risk exposure on every level. The same is true of infamy.

PAUL BERNARD.
Pietrasanta, Italy.

Dennis the Sexist?

Re the "Dennis the Menace" cartoon, (IHT, March 29):

Margaret says, "A girl can do anything a boy can do," and Dennis observes to a boy playmate, "She worries a lot about that." I have a feeling it is cartoonist Ketcham who "worries a lot about that," and I am sure I am not the only reader who has noticed the persistent and snide attack on women in his cartoons.

Dennis, of course, is programmed to win our affection. He swipes cookies, tracks in mud, skins his knees, drives Mr. Wilson bonkers and bargains manfully with God to be forgiven; he is, in other words, "all boy." As for Margaret, the cards have been stacked against her from the start. She wears—horrors!—a skirt, glasses and sausage curls. Margaret is all prunes and prisms, a pain in the neck, a simperer; i.e., a "dumb girl." (What is more, Margaret pushes a doll carriage and this is *very bad*: Dennis, however, clutches a teddy bear in moments of stress, but this is good.) Margaret, incidentally, is the only one of Dennis's playmates toward whom he never displays comradely chivalry. In contrast, Gina has been introduced. Gina is a tomboy and a sexy six. Gina passes muster . . .

But let us have a look at Dennis's Mom, who keeps the cooky jar brimming. She is flat-heeled, apron-clad, virtuous and dull—more likely to be a grown-up version of Margaret than Gina. And chances are Dennis will wind up dull as Dad (pipe and slippers, television, lawn care and an occasional fishing trip) and married to a Margaret. And yet, my sympathies for the underdog are always very strong, so I can't help wishing Margaret comes out on top.

Don't get me wrong, I am as thoroughly appalled at my "weird sisters" who are currently so vociferous in their expressions of hatred against men. But they at least are out in the open, whereas the Ketcham attack is sneaky and needs to be exposed for what it is. Poor man—he is defeating his own purpose in his denigration of feminine qualities, for the woman who does not have a deep sense of her own value will never be the mother of a man; at best, she will produce a "pauvre type."

HELENE SCHEFFLER.
Paris.

Congressional Torture Probe Is Worthless

By William Buckley

NEW YORK.—The Greek colonels have been out of power for ever so long now, and it occurs to those who care that truly authoritative examination has been conducted on the question whether there was in fact extensive, systematic torture. In 1968, Amnesty International charged that there was such torture. A committee of the Red Cross then investigated, and could find no corroboration. Col. Papadopoulos emotionally denied the charges. But a month didn't go by that someone didn't give himself—in Paris, or London, New York, or Rome—as a victim of the colonels' brutality.

Why don't we, now that the colonels are safely in jail, and Greece has returned to democratic government, get a full report? Why not discover who was right?

Knowing the historical truth is a matter of ongoing urgency. Take Chile. Never mind the proportion for a minute. C. S. Lewis once wrote that it is always an obscene act to concentrate on the sins of the minor offender while ignoring those of the major offender. Still, torture is a current practiced on any scale, we simply do not know on what scale it is being practiced in Chile. Mostly we do not know because of the obvious ideological concern.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, who will protest torture in China of a capitalist-roader who came control of the country from the sainted Mao Tse-tung, will breezily to the Washington Post to comment on my column on the Kennedy rider forbidding the use of any sort to Chile, that regards Chilean torture, "they are in." If the facts are in, I wonders why, 10 days after Kennedy made the declaration three U.S. congressmen traveled all the way to Chile precisely to conduct an investigation of the facts—which they have done modestly assessing their effort the most "intensive and extensive since the overthrow of Allende. On the basis of their "findings" they have asked their colleagues in the House of Representatives to reverse themselves and endorse the Kennedy rider.

No Confidence

The trouble with the investigation is, roughly, it might as well never have been conducted at all, for all the confidence one can have in it. The three congressmen, Democratic freshmen who sound as if they have been borrowed from the Village Voice, not only did not to meet with responsible members of the Chilean government including the head of the Supreme Court, they stood them up, refusing a formal protest by the government and, one assumes greatly embarrassed U.S. ambassador, who sought the appointments in the first instance.

The Chilean question is deeply enmired in ideology and will take a generation of revisionism to re-establish perspective. But James Buckley, relying largely on evidence of former Ambassador Edward Korry, delivered an important speech in the Senate on Feb. 26th pointing up a few of the glaring distortions in the Church committee's handling of the entire Chile-Allende controversy. Now it transpires that the election of Allende as President in the first place was a fraud. You will remember he became President by getting 36 per cent of the vote. Well, a Chilean Electoral Commission found that between 300,000 and 300,000 votes had been illegally cast, and that the major beneficiary of those illegal votes was Allende—who won with a margin of rally of 39,000 votes.

And what do we do about the Organization of American States which declined to condemn Chile after reading the report of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, preferring instead to make general remarks against torture. Why did the United Nations Commission on Human Rights decline to vote censure against Chile? Because it is more sensitive to brutality than Senator Kennedy?

One desires deeply to know the truth. My guess is that there is torture in Chile, and certainly suppression of human rights. My guess is that it is less widespread, systematic, that the situation is getting better rather than worse, and that we only discredit the purity of the concern we have to feel about torture by idolizing it. It is ironic that the fullest press account of the charges of congressmen's charges against Chile I read in El Mercurio published in Santiago, Chile

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 2.325.000 F. R.C. Paris No 72 B 2112. 21 Rue de Berri, 75320 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-36-30. Telex: 280.650 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
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Commission Paritaire No 34.241

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Said Regime Tortured Him

razil Woman's Death Ends r Probe of Her Son's Fate

By Bruce Handler

O DE JANEIRO, April 18 —Not too long ago, Zuleika Jones—or Zuzu Angel, as referred to be called—was a typed figure of Brazilian society, designing dresses for millionaires' wives and for ood movie stars, attending of parties and getting men- in Rio's gossip columns.

within a few years, Zuzu underwent a transformation a social butterfly to a nt opponent of the anti- unist military regime that Brazil. The change oc- because she believed her as tortured to death during tical interrogation here.

campaign to mobilize world opinion against the Bra- government ended last when she was killed in a ident.

months ago, after bluffing ay into U.S. Secretary of Henry Kissinger's hotel here to give him a package uments relating to her son's earance, she remarked to sman: "I've really changed, t I?"

son, Stuart Angel Jones, would be 31 if still alive, was een on May 14, 1971. Ac- g to testimony that Mrs. Jones said had been given nother political prisoner, t was secretly arrested on ion of participating in guerrilla movements and, he would not talk, he was o the back of a jeep at an ace barracks in Rio and ed over the ground until he The Brazilian government s that no one named Stuart Jones ever was arrested hat it has no idea where he be today.

. Angel Jones, pressing her nvestigation, had demanded iews with Brazilian Army als, written letters to Presi- Ernesto Geisel and gone to Washington to try to get the State Department and congressmen to bring pressure against the Brazilian government. U.S. involvement was possible, she felt, because Stuart's father, Norman Jones, from whom she had been separated for many years, is a U.S. citizen.

"I won't give up until I see my son alive again or until the government admits it killed him and gives *me back his body*," Mrs. Angel Jones repeatedly told friends.

At a fashion premiere at the home of the Brazilian consul in New York late in 1971, Mrs. Angel Jones unveiled her latest fashion creations—bright print dresses which featured tanks, caged birds and cannons shooting at little angels.

Mrs. Angel Jones's insistence on trying to prove that the Brazilian government was not telling her the truth about her son lost her many friends. "They thought I was crazy," she recalled. "They told me to shut up. They said: 'What good will it do?' But I finally decided those people really weren't worth having as friends. I'd tell them: 'Just wait until it happens to your children.'"

She began hearing strange noises on her telephone. Her confidants told her to be careful of what she said, because the phone might be tapped. But her reaction was to shout, "I hope you're recording this, murderers," into the receiver.

Brazilian historian Helio Silva, whom the current regime regards as politically acceptable, mentioned the Stuart Jones incident in a recent book entitled "The Military Administrations, 1969-1974" and concluded that the young man was, indeed, tortured and killed.

The mother's last project was to try to stir up sentiment against the Brazilian government in Britain and France, where President Geisel, a retired army general, has official visits scheduled within the next two weeks. "I hope there are big demonstrations against him and articles in the press," she said.

She was alone in her Brazilian-*made Karmann Ghia* when it hit a guard rail on an expressway near her house, flew into the air and crashed to the ground, killing her instantly as she drove home from dinner at a friend's apartment.

Hollywood: A Name for All Seasons

OLLYWOOD, April 18))).—The pranksters who nged the spelling of the e "Hollywood" sign on a above the movie city were t again today.

n Jan. 1, it was altered to d "Hollyweed" to mark lifornia's new law lowering alties for the possession marijuana.

arly risers today found it lled "Holywood" in honor Easter.

ra Ricci, 50, lian Stage, reen Star, Dies

OME, April 18 (UPI).—Stage screen actress Nora Ricci, 50, of a liver disease in a clinic Friday.

ss Ricci was the daughter of o Ricci and granddaughter rmete Zacconi, both promi- actors and the estranged of actor Vittorio Gassman. e began her theatrical career 943. The late Luchino Vis- directed her both on stage in such films as "Twilight of Gods," "Death in Venice" and iwig."

Franco Restivo

LERMO, *April 18 (AP).*— ico Restivo, 65, a Christian ocrat who was several times ister in postwar Italian gov- ents, *died yesterday of a* t attack.

Otto Brauer

ERLIN, April 18 (UPI).—Otto ier, 78, chief pilot of Luft- sa before World War II, died yesterday, his family said.

oxmire Assails aste in Resorts un by Military

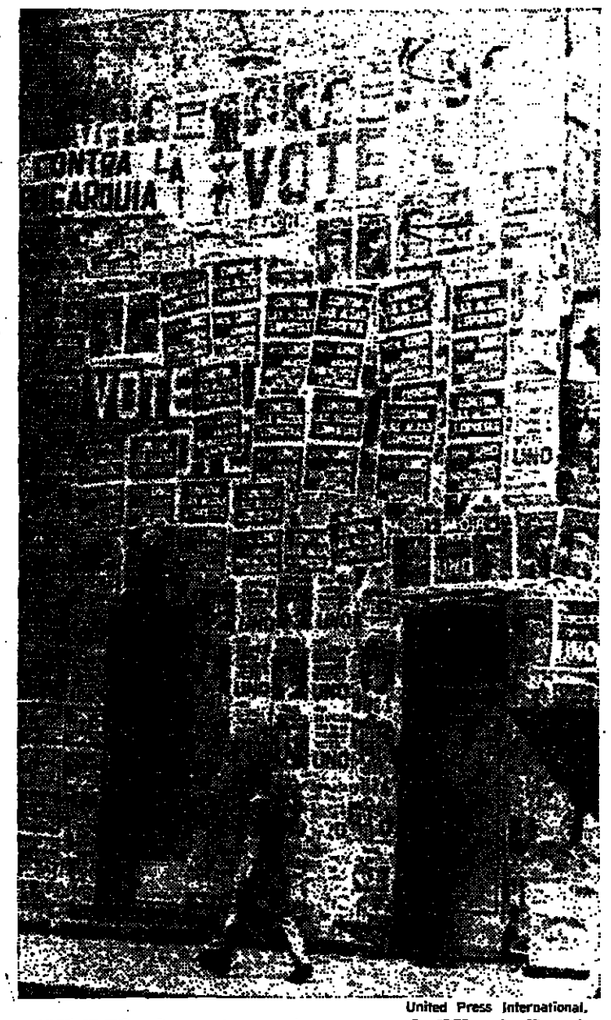
ASHINGTON, April 18 (AP). he Pentagon is spending $12.6 ion a year to subsidize over- *resorts for military person-* assigning soldiers to such as ski-lift operators, store s and hotel couriers, con- sional auditors said.

he General Accounting Office, investigative arm of Congress, rted Friday that many guests he Pentagon resorts in West many, the Philippines and ail were U.S. civilians and ign nationals.

he GAO recommended that ain recreational areas be con- ated or closed down. It said would save $3.6 million a in defense expenditures in t Germany alone.

he report was made public by William Proxmire, D-Wis. He he does not object to sub- zed vacations for lower-rank- military families "but the ses, management inefficien- and just plain waste in these grams should be brought to an immediately."

he GAO report covered Pen- on resorts at Garmisch, West many, the John Hay Air Base reational facility in the Philip- es, the Kilauea military camp Hawaii's Volcanoes National k and the newly constructed story Hale Koa Hotel in Hono- .



United Press International.

REMINDER—Campaign posters cover a building in Bogota.

Some Face Expulsion

Young Aliens Are Hit Hardest By Recession in West Berlin

BERLIN, April 18 (NYT).—Every day crowds of young Turks meet at a youth center in West Berlin's working-class district of Kreuzberg to listen to records or chat and find relief, at least temporarily, from lives of poverty, unemployment and isolation.

"Almost none of the youngsters here have work and very few have prospects of finding a job," said Axel Schumacher, a social worker who runs the operation, as he showed a visitor around the shabby premises on Naunynstrasse, in an area known as "Little Ankara."

Unemployment has become a way of life for many of the workers attracted to West Germany at the time of its economic boom in the 1960s. With the recession, jobs have dwindled and those hardest hit are young foreigners, some of whom have not been able to find a job since they left school. Some of the youths are faced with expulsion in what amounts to a vicious circle, Mr. Schumacher said.

Maze of Legislation

The Turkish youths in Berlin appear caught in a maze of conflicting German legislation. They are allowed to come to West Germany or Berlin as minor dependents to join family members already here. But they are barred from obtaining work permits unless they have been in the country for five consecutive years. Those who do not meet that requirement can be sent home and even those who do meet the requirement say they get little or no job help from the official labor exchange.

Waldemar Schultze, head of Kreuzberg's youth department, described the situation for young foreigners as "desperate" and said that all he and his aides could do was to offer the youths communal meeting places to keep them off the streets.

Men like Mr. Schulze and Mr. Schumacher also try to help occasionally by giving advice, finding lodgings or lending small sums of money for urgent needs. "Don't forget, these guys often don't have a cent," Mr. Schumacher noted.

Bill for Dependents

Two years ago, as a result of the recession, West Germany banned new recruitment of foreign labor. But at the same time it enacted a bill allowing dependents to join family members already here. Under a further regulation, foreigners, just as Germans, receive benefits for their minor sons and daughters, ranging from $20 a month for one child to $50 for three or more.

"An average of 500 foreign workers leave Kreuzberg a month because they have lost their jobs or decide to go home for another reason," Mr. Schulze said. "But about the same number of wives and children arrive." Once the foreign youths reached adult age, he said, they were on their own without adequate work prospects. "Under the law we have to send them back home, unless they have been here five years," he said.

At present, 30,000 non-Germans.

Chinese Official In Public After 3-Month Lapse

HONG KONG, April 18 (UPI).—Yeh Chien-ying, a vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist party, appeared in public yesterday for the first time since the funeral of Premier Chou En-lai in mid-January.

Peking radio and Chinese news agency reports on his appearance at a Cambodian Embassy reception gave no firm indication whether Mr. Yeh still holds his post as defense minister.

It was reported in mid-February that Mr. Yeh was ailing and that his duties as defense minister had been assumed by Chen Hsi-lien, a military man who is a member of the party's Politburo and commander of the Peking military region.

Mr. Yeh, one of 10 marshals in the Chinese Army before ranks were abolished, was one of the closest associates of Mr. Chou.

Other high-level Chinese attending the Cambodian reception and listed along with Mr. Yeh were identified by both their party and government positions. That could be interpreted as an indication that Mr. Yeh no longer holds the defense portfolio. But analysts were reluctant to make that interpretation without more solid evidence.

Thai Guerrillas Ambush Convoy

BANGKOK, April 18 (UPI).—Gunmen believed to be Communist terrorists ambushed a high-ranking military party on a main highway in southern Thailand, killing a soldier and seriously wounding a general, military sources said.

Gunmen sprayed the convoy with gunfire from both sides of Highway 42, a main north-south road, about 800 miles south of Bangkok and just north of the Malaysian border.

The generals and an escorting party were returning to Songkhla Province capital from an inspection tour when the ambush took place in daylight. Troops sent to clear the area found a sign which said: "Liberation Army of Malaysia."

Venezuela Abductors Renew Ransom Stand

CARACAS, April 18 (UPI).—The leftist guerrillas who kidnapped U.S. businessman William Niehous 52 days ago have renewed their demand for the publication of a political manifesto in return for their hostage's freedom.

Donna Niehous, wife of the Owens-Illinois executive, told the Caracas daily El Nacional yesterday that she had received a new message from the kidnappers Friday. She noted that the government has forbidden the publication in Venezuela of the political manifesto issued by the kidnappers.

Israel Holds Woman As Suspected Sniper

TEL AVIV, April 18 (UPI).—The police have announced the arrest of a 36-year-old woman with a history of mental trouble and a valid gun permit on suspicion of being a mysterious sniper who shot six persons earlier this month.

A Tel Aviv magistrate ordered the woman, identified as Sarah Elkanowitz, held under observation for 12 days. Authorities said that formal charges would not be filed until after the examination.

Regime Test Seen in Vote In Colombia

Local Elections Gain *National Significance*

By Juan de Onis

BOGOTA, April 18 (NYT).—Voters in Colombia, one of the two democracies in South America, elected new state assemblies and municipal councils today in a contest viewed as a test of radical leftist strength against the traditional parties.

In the campaign period since early last month, there had been a wave of agitation, including labor strikes, student violence, the assassinations of a prominent army general and a wealthy industrialist and the kidnapping of an anti-Communist labor leader.

President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen of the Liberal party, who is nearly halfway through his four-year term, has seen these political acts as a challenge to his government and has responded by maintaining a state of siege, banning large public assemblies, closing the national universities and arresting hundreds of student and labor agitators for military trial.

But despite these limitations, the campaign by all the contending parties, including the Communists and other leftist groups, has developed freely. From this capital to the smallest villages, walls are covered with campaign posters, radios blare campaign propaganda and candidates hold rallies.

Not Important

The provincial and local offices at stake in the election are not regarded as very important in Colombia, where the governors of the 20 departments in which the country is divided are appointed by the President, and who in turn appoint the municipal mayors.

These appointed officials are the real local power, with control over money and jobs. Mr. Lopez Michelsen has referred to the departmental assemblies and municipal councils as "outdated and inappropriate" institutions, requiring modernization through constitutional reform.

But all political parties have declared that the results of the vote are of major importance and have urged citizens, including 18-year-olds now voting for the first time, to cast ballots.

The Liberal and Conservative parties, which have ruled Colombia in a "national front" since 1958, say the election will be a measure of the vitality of public commitment to democratic rule.

'Protest Vote'

The challenging parties of the left say the election is an opportunity for a "protest vote" against the government, inflation, unemployment, repression and the ruling "oligarchy."

This country of 24 million persons and neighboring Venezuela are the only remaining democracies in South America.

Under the national front system, the presidency was held alternately by a Liberal and a Conservative during the four terms between 1958 to 1974, with an equal distribution of seats in Congress and in ministerial and federal jobs.

Mr. Lopez Michelsen, the son of a former president, Alfonso Lopez Pumarejo, established himself as a national political figure as a critic of this system, leading a maverick left-wing group of the Liberal party.

His election in 1974 was a resounding triumph for the Liberals, re-establishing this center-left party as the country's major political force.

Uranium Export To India Blocked By Agency in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 18 (WP).—The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has temporarily blocked export of a shipment of enriched uranium to India and is in the process of deciding whether to hold hearings on a challenge to uranium exports to New Delhi.

The challenge, which involves two license applications, is the first to the granting of a license to export enriched uranium.

Involved in the challenge is a total of more than 21,000 kilograms of "special nuclear materials" for India's Tarapur nuclear power station, a key element in the country's power grid, especially for the industrially important Bombay area.

The State Department and the Indian government have argued that delays in exports could result in "considerable" or "serious" disruptions to the economy in the Bombay area, but the NRC recently denied a petition to expedite one of the two licenses. It said that India had enough fuel materials on hand to avoid power disruptions.

This set the stage for the decision on whether to allow hearings on the challenge, brought by the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Sierra Club and the Union of Concerned Scientists, which have been active in opposing the development of nuclear power installations in this country on grounds of safety.

Trial of 3 Libyans Starts Today in Tunis

TUNIS, April 18 (Reuters).—Three Libyans accused of plotting to kidnap or kill Tunisian Premier Hedi Nouira and Foreign Minister Habib Chatti will go on trial before the State Security Court here tomorrow.

Tunisian authorities say the men are members of a new commando organization reporting directly to Libya's top leaders. The affair has resulted in a sharp deterioration in relations between the North African nations.

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Australian Reports Cure For Jealousy

SYDNEY, April 18 (Reuters).—A doctor here has reported a drug cure for pathological jealousy.

Dr. Neda Herceg, in a report he circulated among the medical profession said two women had been cured after a two-month treatment with the drug thiotizene, previously used for schiziophrenia.

Of one, a 28-year-old woman, Dr. Herceg said: "She often experienced compulsive thoughts about her husband committing adultery or at least desiring to do so.

"Two months after beginning her medication, she was able to shrug off her compulsive jealousy thoughts and laugh about them."

Polish Police Condemned By Cardinal

WARSAW, April 18 (Reuters).—Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, today condemned "brutality" by police who tore down a makeshift Easter chapel outside Warsaw.

He told an Easter congregation that more than 100 policemen destroyed a temporary chapel built by villagers at Gorki in the Kampinos forest. "I pray for those who showed such brutality and hardness," the cardinal said.

The chapel building was being built without a permit from the state office for the religious denominations that hands out 20 to 25 permits a year. The low figure is explained by the shortage of building materials.

Church Need Cited

Church sources say the need for new church buildings, in a population estimated at 75-percent Catholic, is great, especially in new housing estates.

Cardinal Wyszynski said the Gorki incident dashed hopes of "a new attitude toward citizens" by the authorities.

These hopes had been nourished by a backing down by the government on proposed constitutional amendments. One suggested amendment said the Communist party was the leading force in the nation and that only citizens fulfilling their duties would have rights as citizens.

His remarks coincided with an Easter pastoral letter which appeared to signal a renewal of tension between the church and the Communist authorities after a period of relative calm.

The letter, sent out to churches by Poland's bishops, reiterated an appeal for free elections, independent courts, free trade unions and equal justice for all.

The bishops also urged the authorities not to take reprisals against hundreds of intellectuals who signed protests against the proposed changes in the Constitution. Some of them have complained of harassment.

6 Laotians Get Death Penalty

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 18 (AP).—The Laotian government has sentenced a former army general and five others to death for treason following a hearing in which three of the accused were judged in absentia.

Laos official reports said yesterday that all six attempted to destroy the nation but did not elaborate. It was believed that some of those sentenced were charged with participating in terrorist activities against the new Communist government, including grenade attacks against the Soviet and Cuban Embassies.

Jakarta Reports Pullout on Timor

JAKARTA, April 18 (Reuters).—Three-hundred Indonesian troops have been withdrawn from eastern Timor because peace has been restored there, Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik said yesterday.

He told reporters that the former Portuguese colony was now completely controlled by the pro-Indonesian provisional government in eastern Timor. Mr. Malik did not say whether there were any more Indonesian troops in eastern Timor.

Eastern U.S. Swelters

NEW YORK, April 18 (Reuters).—The Easter weekend brought a heat wave to most of the eastern United States. In New York's Central Park the mercury touched a record 91 degrees Fahrenheit yesterday.

11. She misses you.
(A good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Leader Cites 'Propaganda'

Cambodia Rulers Mark Year In Power, Assail U.S. Actions

BANGKOK, April 18 (Reuters).—Cambodia celebrated its first anniversary as a Communist state yesterday with an attack on the United States for "spreading propaganda against the new government."

Khieu Samphan, who was named head of state three days ago, said at a mass meeting in Phnom Penh Friday that the U.S. evacuation of the Cambodian capital on April 12 last year was the most shameful and unprecedented defeat in the history of the United States.

Mr. Samphan led the Khmer Rouge forces that took control of the capital five days after the U.S. withdrew.

In his speech, broadcast by the radio in Phnom Penh and monitored here, he paid tribute to a million people that he said were killed during the five-year Cambodian war. He attacked the United States for its role in Cambodia before and during the war, when it backed the government of Marshal Lon Nol.

Mr. Samphan said Cambodia had progressed rapidly in the year since the Khmer Rouge took power and its efforts to produce more food had resulted in a record rice harvest in the recent dry season.

In a long speech punctuated by applause and cheers, Mr. Samphan thanked all friendly foreign countries and people, including "the peace and justice-loving American people," for their support.

Mr. Samphan, who replaced Prince Norodom Sihanouk as head of state, called on all Cambodians to help build up the country as quickly as possible and predicted a "radiant future."

Cambodian Society Radically Communist

By Matt Franjola

Associated Press.

Cambodia is creating the most radically Communistic society in the world. Its population of 8 million has been mobilized to dig irrigation canals or to cultivate rice. No one is paid in money. Cities and towns have been virtually abandoned and are likely to remain so.

The human cost of this transformation is staggering. Food shortages, nonexistent medical care and forced labor have caused about 250,000 deaths (750 a day) since the Khmer Rouge, the Cambodian Communists, came to power on April 17 of last year, according to estimates of diplomats, refugees and international relief workers. Some estimates go higher.

Kaj Bjork, the Swedish ambassador to Peking, who, in February and March, was the first Westerner to tour Cambodia since the take-over, said the country was under tight military control and led by idealistic nationalist Marxists.

In interviews after his trip, Mr. Bjork said that wherever he went he saw "enormous numbers of young people with machine guns or other guns. They were checking the streets of the capital, Phnom Penh, and numerous checkpoints in the countryside."

Information from various other sources gives this further picture:

Cambodia now has no money, markets, telephones, telegraph system, shops, private land or paid labor. The people, under the gaze of armed teen-agers, work from dawn to dusk.

The Khmer Rouge are trying to build a giant agricultural state, based on water control, to bring self-sufficiency through three crops a year. Such a state, based on irrigation, existed 1,000 years ago under the Khmer kingdom at Angkor Wat.

Today, the average food ration is a cup of rice a day, two cups in fertile areas. Salt, sugar, meat and fish are rationed by each commune's revolutionary committee. People scavenge for roots, fruit, edible insects or trap rice paddy fish with wicker baskets. The diet lacks vitamins and protein.

Cambodia has banned the practice of religion, suspended marriage and, at least until Mr. Khieu's elevation, was run by seldom-seen leaders.

Western experts in Southeast Asia say Cambodia is ruled through intimidation. About 100 refugees a week slip into Thailand, others go to South Vietnam. The Thais, worried about the political impact of 60,000 Indochinese refugees in their country, give the newcomers a cool reception.

Although refugee accounts must be viewed with some skepticism, the conditions they relate are told by so many in so much detail that a picture develops of life in Cambodia.

Anti-Communist resistance forces are reported active in Indochina but only in Cambodia do they appear to be growing. A number of resistance groups, the largest being the "Black Cobra," are based near the jungled Thai border. Lack of food, weapons and medicine prevent rapid growth, sources say.

Hearst Doctors Say She Is Out of Danger

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18 (UPI).—Patricia Hearst's collapsed lung has improved and doctors now say she is out of danger.

A spokesman at Sequoia Hospital said that a tube inserted in her right lung Tuesday night after she became ill at the San Mateo County Jail in Redwood City was removed Friday without complications. He said that the procedure was "uneventful" and that doctors felt surgery was "unlikely at the moment."

New Thai Regime Wins Approval

BANGKOK, April 18 (UPI).—Thailand's new parliament yesterday confirmed the coalition regime, ending a 24-hour period in which the nation had no legal government.

A standing vote approved democratic party leader Seni Pramoj's four-party government. Mr. Seni, 71, is the elder brother of his political opponent, Kukrit Pramoj, the premier who was defeated in elections two weeks ago.

The slightly rightist government formed by Mr. Seni has a majority of 207 in the 279-seat legislature. The term of Mr. Kukrit's government expired Friday.

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WITNESS TO THE 20th CENTURY

The 20th century that opened with great hopes for mankind has reached a stage where it is likely to turn into the greatest disaster in human history. The technological and scientific era that was supposed to help man has ended up with ideologies and institutions that have made man a prisoner of the system. The ancient institutions that were supposed to protect our heritage have been rendered powerless.

How has this debacle come about?

Man's real concerns such as for liberty, security, justice, love are sentiments that can be expressed only through words and symbols. Systematic debasement of the language, symbols and traditions has continually occurred throughout this century. This has prevented any meaningful dialogue on the fundamental questions facing mankind. It has totally confused vast masses of human beings as to what is being discussed.

The consequences can be seen in pollution of our land, our seas and our atmosphere. Even more dangerous has been the moral and spiritual pollution of man, destruction of our ability to distinguish between good and evil. Pressure is being applied to take control of man's very personality.

All this has happened because the teaching institutions of the world that should have been preparing our youth for the multifunctional activities needed for our age acted instead towards greater specialization leaving everyone in a little box, losing his ability to make valid judgments on the essential questions.

If I tried to grow a plant by pulling at its top you would all agree that this is a stupid idea. But this is exactly what we have been doing to man, forgetting that he too has spiritual, cultural, ancestral and other roots which exist even though they may not be visible. Is it any wonder that every attempt made to improve the lot of mankind has led to one disaster or another.

Why did so many men of good will lead man down this road? Because as usual they did not distinguish the forest for the trees. Otherwise it would have been obvious that in the absence of a valid unit of measure the real needs of man could not be improved using the analytical techniques of science.

It is high time we stopped the current decay and got around to the task of building institutions centered around the real needs of man. The task may seem hopeless. All power is now vested with institutions.

Man however has the ultimate weapon of truth. There is no power greater than that of an idea whose time has come. Just let it waft slowly between the starving roots of mankind.

This is a program that calls for no organisation and no money.

Just, let each of us pick up our share of man's spiritual heritage.

J. A. KOTTUKAPALLI.

International Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Reform or Catastrophe

Club of Rome Sees Liberty Imperiled

By Ann Crittenden

PHILADELPHIA (NYT).—The world can avoid a catastrophe only by substantially changing its social and political institutions as well as its growth patterns, according to a consensus of the latest studies by the Club of Rome, a private group of about 100 businessmen and scholars concerned with the future of man.

All of the club's current projects, discussed during the three-day conference that ended last week in Philadelphia, concur that the following actions must be taken quickly if global problems are to be solved in a democratic fashion:

• Underdeveloped nations must act cooperatively and independently of developed countries to correct the world's economic imbalances, essentially by using 19th-century trade union tactics to form their own cartels and new trading and monetary systems.

• Future economic growth must be strongly differentiated, with conservation-oriented growth based on recycling in the developed countries and an emphasis on industrial growth in developing countries.

• International institutions must be adjusted or created to manage such common problems as the uses of the oceans and of space and the development of new energy sources.

Summarizing the conference's conclusions, Prof. Helio Jaguaribe, a Brazilian political scientist, said that the danger to civilization, if corrective measures were not taken, was not that man would perish from a lack of food or raw materials, but that, long before that happened, democratic and humanistic institutions would be destroyed.

World Balance

"In the conditions of the coming times, the necessity of re-establishing a viable world balance between population and resources—if the present generation is not able to timely adopt the necessary corrective measures—will inevitably tend to bring about a technocratic version of Oriental despotism, of which Stalinism and Nazism have already given us an anticipated view," Prof. Jaguaribe said.

Thus, in its most recent analyses, the Club of Rome continues to hold forth the possibility of disaster if today's patterns of growth and development are not modified.

But the thrust of these warnings has shifted since the organization's first study, published in 1972, emphasized the physical limits to growth, determined by the finitude of the earth's resources.

That hypothesis has now been substantially modified by subsequent studies, some of which demonstrate that it is technically possible to produce enough food and energy to sustain large world populations in affluence without untold pollution.

But the latest studies indicate that such solutions will probably not be found under existing sociopolitical conditions and constraints. Unless these systems are modified, some studies conclude, catastrophic outcomes will result in the not-too-distant future.

This is the situation foreseen in a sophisticated mathematical model dividing the world into 10 regions and developed by Mihajlo Mesarovic of Case Western Reserve University and Eduard Pestel of the Technical University of Hannover, and of a model developed under the direction of Amilcar Herrera of the Bariloche Foundation in Argentina.

Public Goals

The latter concluded that, with the exception of Asia, the world's major underdeveloped regions could achieve a satisfaction of basic human needs by the end of the 20th century provided that the economic system could be reoriented toward public rather than private goals.

A number of speakers at the Philadelphia conference stressed the importance of selling the population of the developed countries on the need for conservationist economics and the redistribution of global wealth.

Mr. Pestel noted that a shift to more durable industrial products did not necessarily imply a decline in the standard of living.

Mr. Mesarovic said that Western nations may well accept a slightly lower growth rate than elsewhere in return for the greater security implied by a more equitable world.

Thus, in its most recent analyses, the Club of Rome continues to hold forth the possibility of disaster if today's patterns of growth and development are not modified. But the thrust of these warnings has shifted since the organization's first study, published in 1972, emphasized the physical limits of growth, determined by the finitude of the earth's resources.

France Approves Plans to Combat Fuel Dependence

PARIS, April 18 (Reuters).—France has approved plans for combatting fuel crises and reducing the country's dependence on foreign supplies of energy.

A government communiqué said the Ministerial Energy Council, headed by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, agreed:

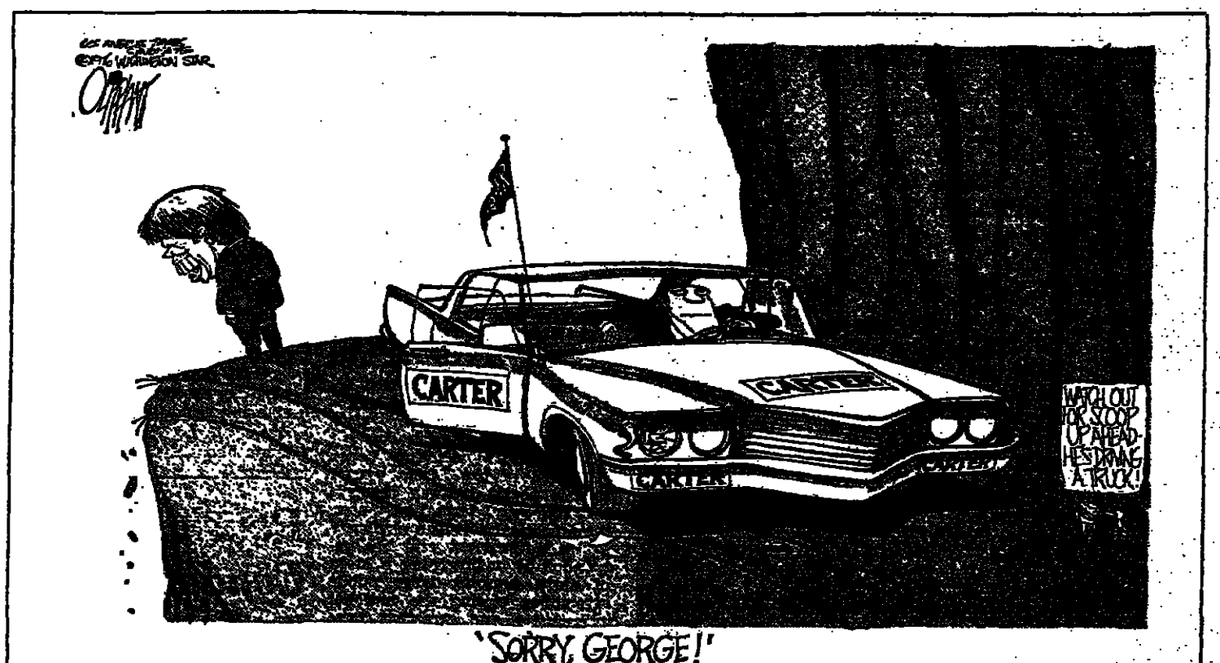
• To establish an emergency oil-rationing plan for use in times of shortage.

• To build France's first fast-breeder nuclear reactor.

• To investigate geothermal and solar energy sources among alternative sources of supply.

The President reaffirmed that the main object was to reduce French dependence on foreign energy supplies in the next decade.

The local oil market will be reorganized to increase competition, the communiqué said. The government declined to give details of the oil-rationing plan.



'SORRY, GEORGE!'

Wallace Finds Career As the 'Bad Boy' of U.S. Politics Is Ended

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (NYT).—For the first time in the dozen or so years that he has been on the national political scene, George Corley Wallace is having trouble persuading voters that he is a serious presidential candidate.

Five straight defeats in Democratic primaries have emptied the Alabama governor's once-overflowing campaign coffer, have forced him to cut back his once-robust campaign to a shoestring effort and have left him without his old political verve.

Liberals are no longer scared, or fascinated, by this 20th-century political phenomenon who ran well in 1964; even better in 1968 and was leading the pack in 1972 when Arthur Bremer's bullets left him paralyzed and confined to a wheelchair. Nor are the Wallace faithful—the archconservatives, neopopulists and, yes, diehard racists—as hard-core as in the past.

Other candidates have lured away significant numbers by offering ideological drinks dipped from the same political well that the governor seems to have approached one time too many. The opposition has stolen his favorite issues, such as busing, crime, welfare and big government, and has left him with little more than the image, televised nightly on network news, of a man pursuing the presidency in a wheelchair.

The man who cried "Segregation forever!" now grouses that history might forget him. He sometimes speaks of himself and his campaign in the past tense. About all that is left of the old liberal-baiting George Wallace is a gritty refusal to leave the stage.

He has no chance of becoming the Democratic nominee. His potential as a convention broker has been drastically reduced by the primary defeats, particularly those in Florida and North Carolina by a fellow Southerner, former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia.

Not a Patchwork

And yet, even as the results were rolling in this month from Wisconsin, where Gov. Wallace ran a poor third with 12 per cent of the vote (about half of what he got there in 1972 and a third of his 1964 total), the governor was making plans to hit the hustings again, albeit on a shoestring.

Why? "I've got to stay in to keep the others honest," Gov. Wallace explained. That was not the original plan and probably not the real explanation.

George Wallace, now 56, has never held any real hope of becoming president. He knows his segregationist past—he now claims he was only fighting "big-government interference"—precludes both nomination and election. But his strong showing in the 1972 primaries, before the assassination attempt, left him convinced that he had the potential to be a key convention broker in 1976. He was certain that the Wallace hard core, which the polls had put at 15 to 20 per cent of the electorate for more than a decade, would stick with him and finally have its political day.

He laid the 1976 groundwork carefully. Other Wallace campaigns had been patchwork affairs, badly financed and amateurishly run. Their success could be traced to his personal appeal. This time the governor hired professional managers and expert fundraisers.

By the time he officially announced his candidacy late last year, he had almost $3 million in his war chest and had qualified delegate slates from coast to coast. He was ready, cocksure that he would be a major factor at the New York nominating convention in July.

In the Massachusetts primary, he ran a strong third and, with the help of a busing issue, carried the city of Boston.



United Press International.

As his wife, Cornelia, applauds in the background, George Wallace is wheeled to the podium for an address he gave before the North Carolina primary.

"Can you believe that?" he chortled, giving the liberals the willies once again.

Then it all began to come apart.

In Florida, three of every five Democrats leaving voting booths told pollsters that the governor's health was a major campaign issue, and most of the voters who saw the wheelchair as an issue voted for Jimmy Carter.

In North Carolina, Mr. Carter carried the rural, eastern region of the state—rock-solid "Wallace country" for years, particularly in 1972. The Wallace hard core was eroding.

Still the governor hung on, through the disasters of Illinois and Wisconsin. Now he insists he will hang on until the New York convention, absorbing defeat after defeat if necessary and as seems certain, in order to "keep 'em honest."

He dismisses suggestions that he should withdraw, recoup and run for the Senate in a couple of years. Now and again he talks about the old plan to broker a convention (he has 104 delegates to date) but his heart is not in the discussion. Mostly he talks about how "all the other candidates have come around to preaching what I've been preaching all along," of how it will not be necessary to switch to a third-party candidacy this time as in 1968 "because the Democratic platform is obviously going to be one I can support."

"I'm in the mainstream now," he boasts frequently. "I get invited to all the party conferences, get the best hotel rooms."

Vindication... respectability... the judgment of history. These thoughts suddenly seem to be heavy on the governor's mind, the new concerns of a former firebrand who once touted himself as "the bad boy" of American politics.

Cautious Intervention

Syrians Stake Ou A Role in Lebano

By Henry Tanner

DAMASCUS (NYT).—Syria's decision to send troops into Leb April 8 was made more than 10 days earlier, after an unsucce meeting here between President Hafez al-Assad and the leader o Lebanese leftist-Moslem alliance, Kamal Jumblat.

The purpose of the Syrian move was to make sure Mr. Jumblat and the "Lebanese Arab Army" of Lt. Ahmed Kh the Moslem army deserter, would not defy an explicit Syrian against an all-out attack on Christian areas, Syrian officials

The second aim was to prevent el-Fatah, the largest group within the Palestine Liberation Organization, from renewing its military support to Mr. Jumblat after having withdrawn it from him under extreme Syrian pressure.

In direct diplomatic contacts and through King Hussein of Jordan, who was in Washington this month, the Syrians were implored by the State Department to keep down the number of their troops in Lebanon and to stay north of the Damascus-Beirut line, well away from the Israeli border, informed Western diplomats said.



Hafez al-Assad

Wishes Respected

Both wishes were respected, Western diplomats said that Syrian special forces that have penetrated deep into Lebanon total only "several hundred men" but that a force of about 8,000 men is massed on the border, some of them just inside Lebanon, and ready to move.

How far the Syrian forces will eventually push is not clear.

The Syrians have not yet decided, Western diplomats believe. Mr. Assad is moving in the deliberate way that has been his method all along in the Lebanese crisis. He is known to have taken direct personal charge of Syrian policy in Lebanon.

The impression here is that Mr. Assad would like to keep his troops out of Beirut but that he would not hesitate to send them there if he judged it necessary.

"I just don't see any clear line where they could stop," a diplomat said.

"We are cautious people," a Syrian official said. He and others made it clear that the decision to use Syrian troops openly had been made reluctantly.

"A reluctant but determined dragon," was the way a diplomat described Syria. He added that the Syrians came to the conclusion they had to intervene directly after all attempts to direct events in Lebanon by remote control through as-Saiqa, the Syrian-dominated Palestinian commando group, had failed.

According to Palestinian sources in Beirut, several thousand Palestinians deserted as-Saiqa after it was used by the Syrians to obstruct Lt. Khatib's force of deserters from moving on the presidential palace outside Beirut.

One of the main points that emerged from conversations here and in Beirut with Syrian and Palestinian officials and diplomatic sources was that the Syrian military intervention was not in itself a club by which the Syrians imposed their will on el-Fatah and Mr. Jumblat, but that it was a "follow-up" to political persuasion.

The Jumblat-Assad meeting took place March 27.

According to the Syrian version, the Lebanese leftist leader told Mr. Assad that the Moslems now had the military strength to achieve all-out victory over the Christian conservatives and that he, Mr. Jumblat, intended to establish a leftist Arab popular republic in Lebanon.

The Syrians, aware that the military balance had shifted in favor of the Moslems, were determined to prevent this.

"We could not let them destroy the Christian side," a Syrian official said. "The war in Le cannot be permitted to end military victory for one. When it is over, the Leb must be able to live with other and the Palestinian Lebanon must be able to live the Lebanese, all the Leba he added.

"If we had not acted, the ing of the last few months have looked like child's play pared to the slaughter that yet come," another Syrian s said.

Mr. Assad therefore told Jumblat that he had to ca the Moslem-leftist action. Jumblat grudgingly compli few days later.

Mr. Assad also conferred Yassir Arafat, the head of el-Fatah and the parent Pl what informed diplomatic so here describe as "the top meeting" between the two Mr. Assad told the Pales leader that the Palestinians to choose between Syria an Jumblat.

The Syrian President is re ed to have added that if el-F did not give in, Syria would only cut off arms to the P tinians but also cease to su the Palestinian cause int tionally and would look out f own narrow national interest cluding perhaps a disengage agreement with Israel.

El-Fatah Unhappy

Mr. Arafat reluctantly Syria over Mr. Jumblat an Fatah ended its direct partic tion in the leftist Moslem mil offensive. That made the Ar truce possible.

But, as the Syrians knew Fatah officials were profou unhappy.

El-Fatah officials in Beir the time said they would permit Syria to take over Fatah and turn it into an as-Saiqa. They charged that Syrians and as-Saiqa had all ed the majority of the Moslems and thus endangered long-term presence of the estinians in Lebanon.

"We like the Syrians, but there at their borders, not h here in Beirut," a Fatah off said in an interview.

The Syrians, aware of feelings, feared that el-F might yet change back to all military support for Mr. J blat.

As for Mr. Jumblat, he bec anathema in Damascus since challenged Mr. Assad.

It was against this backgro that Syria decided to inter militarily. Its ships blocked s plies to the Moslem-held port Tripoli in northern Lebanon. Saiqa prevented a Libyan pl from unloading arms at B rut Airport and got into a fight with members of the Pa mando group of George Hab The land incursions from Syrian border followed.

For the moment, the Syrian tervention appears to have achi ed its purpose. Mr. Jumblat longer talks about complete v tory.

But nobody here claims know whether the present level Syrian involvement will be enou to end the Lebanese civil war.

Consolidation Is the First Concern of China's New Premier

By Ross H. Munro

PEKING.—The new Premier of China, Hua Kuo-feng, has handled his political career so adroitly that there is good reason to believe he will escape the hazards that have befallen the job of being China's No. 2 man and will go on to succeed Chairman Mao Tse-tung, as he now is clearly designated to do.

Premier Hua's predecessors in the No. 2 position include Liu Shao-chi, condemned as a traitor in the late 1960s, and Lin Piao, Chairman Mao's "closest comrade-in-arms" until he allegedly attempted a coup d'état in 1971 and died as a result.

Mr. Hua's main problem may well be one of time. Chairman Mao is 82 and his health is frail. But Mr. Hua needs time to establish the legitimacy of his hold on the No. 2 position in the eyes of the public, to whom he is still a vague figure.

He also needs time to build a solid foundation of political support in the Peking elite and among provincial administrators and army leaders so as to eliminate any question of his succession to the top position.

Premier Hua, a tall and bulky man, is in his mid-50s and thus a relative youngster in the Chinese leadership.

When he assumed his new office earlier this month, it was announced that he was being appointed not only the Premier, or head of the government, but also the first vice-chairman of the Communist party, ranking after Chairman Mao himself.

Staying Power

Mr. Hua has already demonstrated political staying power. He adroitly survived the Cultural Revolution in Hunan Province, where he had emerged as an important provincial leader in the late 1950s. Then, as now, he seemed to avoid being categorized as either a radical or a moderate.

By January of last year, less than four years after he had moved from Hunan to Peking, Mr. Hua had managed to win enough trust among the party leaders to win appointment as minister of public security, a powerful, sensitive and precarious post.

Little is known about Premier Hua's personal history. It was not even suspected that he was born in Shansi Province, for instance, until he spoke at a dinner banquet in a distinct Shansi accent and a government official later seemed to confirm that the province was his birthplace.

Foreigners who have met him use phrases like "open-minded" and "not too doctrinaire" to describe him. Such phrases are probably more a reflection of his self-confident style than they are of his politics. In the one lengthy speech of his that has been published, outlining the current agriculture campaign, he comes across as a tough taskmaster calling for the sweeping away of politically unreliable officials who might hinder China's rural economic development.



Premier Hua Kuo-feng

This speech, delivered last Oct. 15, suggests that Mr. Hua has developed an approach which can go a long way toward satisfying both moderates and radicals. He emphasizes the need for ideological purity—which is the radicals' overriding concern—but does not lose sight of the moderates' practical goal of economic development. However, it would be rash to predict on the basis of a single speech that Premier Hua can bring about some sort of political reconciliation.

Standing With Mao

Mr. Hua's appointment as public security minister was an indication that he is acceptable, at the very least, to moderate elements, who were in a generally strong position when he got that post early last year.

There is also substantial circumstantial evidence that he has long enjoyed the personal trust of Chairman Mao. He was working in Mr. Mao's native province of Hunan when he first came to the chairman's notice. After surfacing in 1958 as a Communist party county secretary, he rose in three years to become deputy governor of Hunan. In 1965, he was supervising a major irrigation project at Shaoshan, Chairman Mao's birthplace.

By the time the Cultural Revolution broke out in 1966, Mr. Hua was one of Hunan's highest ranking Communist party officials. He not only survived the Cultural Revolution, unlike most of his provincial counterparts, but he also rapidly forged ahead.

Mr. Hua must have supported the launching of the Cultural Revolution even though as early as August, 1967, he is quoted as calling for the political rehabilitation of those "wrongly dealt with" in the early stages of the upheaval. Wall posters which appeared in Peking in June, 1974, carried radicals' accusations that he had "oppressed the revolutionary masses" in Hunan during the Cultural Revolution. The posters were up only a brief time before they were torn down.

Mr. Hua was among the officials who personally greeted Chairman Mao when he revisited Changsha, in Hunan Province, in September, 1967. The next year Mr. Hua was made the senior vice-chairman of Hunan's provincial revolutionary committee and the year after that he was elected to the Central Committee of the Communist party of China. By May of 1971, Mr. Hua was working in Peking even though he returned intermittently to Hunan during the next few years for a few months at a time.

Post-Coup Role

Lin Piao's attempted coup probably marked a crucial development in Mr. Hua's political career. According to Chinese documents reprinted in the Hong Kong press, it was Mr. Hua who was entrusted with the job of heading a special commission formed to investigate the coup and to try Lin Piao's associates. It is hard to imagine a task more fraught with political peril: The moderates were attacking Lin Piao as an ultraleftist while the radicals were charging that he was an ultrarightist. But, judging by his later rise to power, Mr. Hua handled the job with political adroitness.

In 1972, Mr. Hua was identified as holding key political posts in Hunan and the city of Canton. In the process he may well have cemented some crucial links with the armed forces, which form one of the basic power blocs in China. In 1973 he was back in Peking on a regular basis and in August of that year he was appointed to the party's Politburo.

The new Premier of China has major tasks in front of him. Despite his experience in provincial administration, agriculture, public security and political work, he has had little experience in foreign affairs. The nine hours he spent in February talking with former President Richard Nixon probably represent more than half of the total time he has spent talking with foreigners during his entire life. It appears that he was using Mr. Nixon as a first foreign tutor for his new role.

Another task Premier Hua has in front of him is to put together a strong and viable nationwide network of contacts and supporters whom he can depend on in the future to help him run the world's most populous country.

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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FINANCE

uromarket

nion Bank of Switzerland Issue rings Life to Eurobond Market

By William Ellington

DON, April 18 (AP-DJ).— ieduling of a Union Bank tzerland convertible note n excess of $100 million ought some life to the nd market, which has been with meat-and-potato is- The structure of the UBS ; unusual and it is likely he hottest offering so far ar.

offering is being made by Bank's wholly owned sub- in Luxembourg, which will ; proceeds to expand its usiness.

offering is unusual in sev- spects. The maturity is e years, which means that sibility of capital loss is less than for long-term ible issues. The coupon 5 per cent without with- tax. This is generous in to the common stock, yields about 3 per cent and ct to the 35-per-cent Swiss ding tax.

r terms of the issue, each ill be convertible into one earer share of 500 Swiss nominal value. Since UBS are currently selling at the dollar equivalent of based on Thursday's clos- e of 3,130 Swiss francs and ange rate of 2.5185 francs lar), the par value of the will have to be above the d $1,000.

actual terms will be work- just before the offer- er this month. However, as indicated that the con- premium will not be more 0 per cent and that the f the notes will be a mul- f $50. Thus, on a hypo- l basis, the value of each uld be set at $1,350. Us- 185 francs per dollar, this nake each note convertible into UBS shares at 3,400 francs or a premium of 8.6 per cent above Thursday's closing price of 3,130.

And at $1,350 a note, the total size of the offering would work out to $108 million, based on the 80,000 shares reserved for the issue.

Another feature of the UBS issue is that selling-group members will have restrictions on the placement so that only one quarter of it can be sold to Swiss investors. This is basically aimed at ensuring that distribution of the issue is wide.

As Switzerland's largest bank, Union Bank has benefited from Switzerland's importance in international finance. Union Bank reported net income last year of 208.9 million francs, up from 183.3 million francs in 1974 and 166.4 million francs in 1973.

But aside from a good earning performance, the shares have been sought by international investors as a currency hedge. For example, the Swiss franc has appreciated against the French franc by 8.3 per cent so far this year and against the dollar by 4 per cent. Thus, there is a possibility of obtaining a gain on both the UBS share price and the Swiss currency.

While several new issues are expected to be scheduled after the long Easter weekend, the completion of eight new issues last week has left the calendar fairly light.

In the dollar sector, there is an offering of $75 million in 10-year bonds of Caisse Nationale des Autoroutes under guaranty of the French government. The bonds are expected to bear 9 per cent. The issue provides a purchase fund which will retire $1.5 million annually between 1977 and 1981 and $2.25 million afterward if the market price of the bonds is below par.

In the Canadian-dollar sector, there is a Union Carbide Canada, Ltd., Can. $60-million issue to be divided equally between six-year notes bearing 9.25 per cent and 10-year bonds bearing 9.75 per cent. The bonds provide a sinking fund starting in May, 1978, which will reduce the average life of the amount outstanding to 8.2 years.

In the deutsche-mark sector, a 60-million mark, seven-year note issue of the European Resettlement Fund has been scheduled. The notes, which have an average life of five years, are expected to bear 7.75 per cent. Also

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1975
Commodity index	201.7	199.6	201.6
*Currency in cir.	$86,824,000	$85,735,000	$78,672,000
*Total loans	$117,703,000	$118,327,000	$129,565,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,655,000	2,588,000	2,541,000
Auto production	144,021	195,828	139,630
Daily oil pr'd (bbls)	8,146,000	8,146,000	8,362,000
Fr'ght car l'dings	. .	452,042	442,276
*Elec Pwr. Kw-hr.	35,434,000	36,022,000	34,346,000
Busn failures	176	194	203

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Mar.	Prior Month	1975
A-Employed	86,692,000	86,319,000	84,110,000
A-Unemployed	7,027,000	7,136,000	7,370,000
	Feb.	Prior Month	1975
A-Ind'stl Prodn	119.9	119.2	111.2
B*Personal Income	$1,328,000,000	$1,315,000,000	$1,203,200,000
A*Money supply	$296,800,000	$295,300,000	$281,900,000
Csmr. price index	167.1	166.7	157.2
A-Cnstrctn contr'cts	170	183	140
A*Mfr's inventories	$147,204,000	$147,030,000	$151,194,000
A*Exports	$8,800,100	$9,103,400	$8,754,600
A*Imports	$8,940,900	$9,176,000	$7,927,600

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

A-Seasonally adjusted.
B-Seasonally adjusted annual rate.

The U.S. Economic Scene

Nation's Recovery Outpaces the Predictions

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, April 18 (NYT).—The generally optimistic assessments made by the economic analysts last fall have been confirmed in highly favorable statistics so far this year.

The preliminary figures on business activity for March and the first quarter, issued last week, signaled an economy rising even a bit faster than generally predicted a few months ago.

Their unchallenged message was this: the nation's recovery from recession, now 11 months old, is very much alive and gaining stature, although still not free of some normal growth pains.

Even the pessimists would find it difficult to fault the domestic economy's achievements in the first quarter of the year. Real economic growth, after subtracting the effect of price increases, was strong in the last three months and inflation has continued to subside.

Production Rises Steadily

Moreover, industrial production gained steadily throughout the quarter, raising the level of factory and mine output about 10 per cent above the recent recession's low point, even though the recent rate of increase has been tapering off slightly and production currently is still about 4 per cent under the pre-recession peak in September, 1974—indicating a degree of slack in some industries that some observers would like to see narrowed.

Other upbeat data included: the continued rise of personal income at a pace faster than the inflation rate, signaling higher disposable income for the public and buttressing the improving level of consumer confidence; the surge in auto and other retail sales by 30 per cent in some categories to almost-boom proportions; further gains on the employment front, and a favorable money and interest-rate climate.

"The icing on the cake," as one commentary observed, was the first-quarter surge in the stock market. That surge, however, came to a halt in recent days in much slower trading, leading some analysts to ask whether the market is foretelling a change of pace.

Further Good News

Will all of the first quarter's good news continue a broader-based advance or was that period's gait too fast to last?

In general, on the basis of a recent survey of more than 600 business economists and a questionnaire sent to a dozen leading members of the profession by The New York Times, the view is that there is further good news in store for the U.S. economy this year.

The economic world believes the economy still has strong momentum that almost certainly will push it to impressive new gains for the rest of the year. Still, some caution exists about the climate in prospect for early next year, or sooner, in the areas of inflation and unemployment. Recent upturns in commodity prices, especially steel and other metals, are a cause of growing concern.

The most frequent comment heard these days is that the recovery is proceeding "normally, though not spectacularly." Prof. Murray Weidenbaum of Washington University, responding to a query from The Times, said: "The doubting Thomases will be proved wrong: all of 1976 is likely to be a year of continuing, albeit not booming, recovery."

Essentially, that was the view expressed by the other 11 respondents to the Times questionnaire, although Prof. Walter Heller of the University of Minnesota commented: "The direction of the economy is good but its level is still dismal."

To avoid a slowdown next year, he called for an increase in the federal budget to the area of $415 billion to $420 billion, an extension of the tax cuts beyond mid-year, a rejection of a payroll tax increase and a continued policy of keeping "the Fed's foot off the monetary brakes."

Similar sentiments were held by Nat Goldfinger, director of research for the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. He also recommended the adoption of an accelerated public-works program and a greatly expanded public-service jobs program. "The economy," he said, "remains weak, full of uncertainty and vulnerable to any adverse impact from events at home or abroad."

Although many of the other business economists in the Times sampling also felt that President Ford's $394 billion for the next fiscal year was too tight and unrealistic and suggested that it could run up to $15 billion higher, all of them recommended that strong efforts be made to keep it in that range and not push it much higher in the effort to create more jobs.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, April 18 (NYT).—Slow trading volume and a subdued tone characterized the New York Stock Exchange last week, as it continued the gingerly process of consolidating the heady gains of early 1976. The Dow Jones industrial average, after dropping more than 23 points in the previous week, wound up with an advance of 12.20 points to close at 980.40 last Thursday before closing for the Good Friday holiday.

Corporate earnings reports for the first quarter of this year are living up to generally optimistic expectations and a number of companies—including Procter & Gamble, Caterpillar Tractor and Owens-Corning-Fiberglas—raised their cash dividends. Automobile sales—perhaps the brightest spot in the economic recovery—continued to race ahead.

But, by and large, investors exhibited a ho-hum attitude toward the stock market. And the small investors continued to shy away from any aggressive purchasing, brokers reported.

Trading activity on the New York Stock Exchange, limited even on Thursday because of the Passover holiday, totaled 65.56 million shares, compared with the preceding five-day week's 106.83 million shares.

The bond market was the star of Wall Street. Prices continued to move ahead and tax-exempt issues were notably strong. On Tuesday, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. will offer $450 million of 40-year debentures to the public. This sale, with Salomon Brothers heading the underwriters, will be the biggest ever for a Bell System unit.

Over-Counter Market

YORK (AP) Weekly Over the Counter industrials giving the high, low bid prices for the week with the nge from the previous week's last ces. All quotations supplied by the l Association of Securities Dealers re not actual transactions but are mative interdealer prices at which securities could have been sold. do not include retail markup, or commission. upplied by NASD.

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
T Corp	16	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
nc	4	6½	6½	6½	
Electron	48	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
rust .85e	9	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
nc .32	22	7¾	7½	7¾	
nc pf.30	19	5	5	5	
3ros .20e	29	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Pap 12e	34	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
ratnCp .80	54	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
rator Inc	5	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
hem s	80	14½	13	14½	+1½
Jnited .24	15	6½	6⅛	6½	
netCo .60	60	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
Wesly .40	70	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	— ¼
.ze Ross	109	21⅛	17⅞	21	+ ¼
ced Mem	237	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ¼
dMicr De	897	23⅞	21⅞	23⅞	+2½
Corp	66	15	14	14½	— ½
on Inc	20	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
Inc	150	15⅛	13¼	14	— ⅞
Eagl Min	281	4⅝	4¼	4¼	¼
NGas 1.20	15	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
usCp .25r	11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Int .15e	55	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
sInc .20	59	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
dAlex 1.36	285	31¼	29⅞	31¼	+1⅛
ldwin 1.60	168	17	16⅜	17	+ ¾
c .12e	23	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
Beverage	299	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
arm .05e	1096	22½	19	22¼	+3
Leisure	56	6¼	6	6	
aph .44b	26	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
acon .45	26	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
il Co	839	¼	¼	¼	
oxBd .40	17	18½	18	18½	— ¼
Inc.	328	8¼	6¼	7¾	+ ¼
Energy	76	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
ppraisal	103	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅝
ts&Crafts	29	3	3	3	
dps .40	43	7½	7	7½	+ ½
ress .80	5840	33¼	31⅝	32½	— ½
rona .54	18	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
lCorp .04	339	10⅛	8⅞	9¾	+1⅛
ds .20e	16	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
urojtare	69	3⅛	3	3⅛	
etines .25	97	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ¾
icrosystm	350	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
usic Sirs	60	9¼	8½	9	+ ⅛
uclear	833	11½	10	11½	+ ⅝
cific Int	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
iser Petro	335	18¾	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅜
elecomm	152	8½	8	8½	+ ½
elev&Com	56	17¾	17½	17½	— ½
ldMfg .80	26	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Inc	251	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
eag Co 1	26	21½	20	21½	
mp Inc	32	10⅛	9	9⅛	—1⅝
e Inc .05a	87	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Devices s	69	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
sen 200b	48	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
nGrn .19b	15	6½	6¼	6¼	
on Jacobs	76	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
erBush .68	1086	32¼	31¼	32¼	+ ⅞
orl .10	64	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	
olnc .40e	94	21	20	20⅞	+ ⅛
aum Fd	18	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Digit Data	374	20½	18⅝	20¼	— ½
Material	105	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
Mayfair	203	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
etrol s	44	7½	7	7	— ½
Gas 1.20	132	19⅞	19⅛	19¾	+ ¾
Calif .20	43	3½	3⅛	3¼	
Automot	27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
Corp	108	7¾	6½	7¾	+1½
aleBil .36a	79	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
ests .05	219	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
rkLnA .80	16	11¼	11¼	11¼	
tasLf 1.24	59	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
sIBot .10e	18	13⅛	13	13	— ¾
icStl .70	8	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
d Oceanics	141	7⅞	7	7¼	
ronics .02e	34	3⅛	3¼	3½	
Inc .50	26	10	9½	9¾	
Med Lab	66	7	6⅞	7	
ol Corp	78	16⅛	15	16⅛	+1½
Corp .68	40	9¾	9⅛	9¾	+ ⅛
Int 1.60	106	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
Vern 1.20	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Atomics	16	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Bros Inc	98	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅝
Fentres 1a	26	34	33	34	+1
inLibn .40	46	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ¾
Corp		7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
rHyd 1.32	14	13¾	13¾	13¾	
dgEq .80	30	11	10⅞	11	
mRlty .75e	169	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Geo .48	15	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Green .60	16	13	12⅞	12⅞	
nCorp .50	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
s HindeRh	324	43	38¾	40⅞	+3⅜
s Mfg .18a	35	3¼	3	3	— ¼
Earth Sci	61	11¼	10¾	11	— ⅛
ttForm .40	98	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	+ ⅜
s Mkts .60	9	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Corp .20	17	10	9¾	9¾	— ¾
eMedic El	45	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
e Fash .44	131	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Drug .44	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
sCo .50	106	7¼	7¼	7¼	
p Mf .85e	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	⅛
Oil Gas	483	⅝	½	½	
y Labs	95	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
imPas A	3	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
abs .28	509	38¼	38	39¼	
seCan .16	29	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
geMgr .32a	21	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Co.	41	8	8	8	
um .36	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Ind .60	45	23⅛	22½	23⅛	+ ⅛
the Kid	73	8⅛	7¾	8	+ ¼
ad Scien	80	12⅛	11	11¾	—1⅛
Son 3.20a	70	85½	77⅛	83⅞	—2
HillPw 1.24	47	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
DrugA .33	46	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
hipSip .24	75	12⅝	12	12⅛	¼
ldSupply 1a	186	20⅛	19	20¼	+1⅛
vanFrm .60	12	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
atOil Co	83	⅜	⅜	⅜	
na'th .80b	57	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅝
ica Intl	527	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
Ind	34	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
iNews 1.20	98	31⅛	30	31⅛	+ ⅛
Compur	1784	5⅛	4⅜	5⅛	+ ⅜

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
BoozAllenH .12	4	7½	7½	7½	
BostonCoB 1.04	11	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
Bradenind .20	62	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞	
Bralorne Res	91	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
BrassCraftMf .16	364	14½	13¾	14	— ¼
Brencoinc .80	70	24½	24	24½	+ ½
BrennerInd .20	4	6	6	6	
BreunerJohn .48	27	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
Brinks Inc .40	79	9½	8¾	8⅞	— ⅝
BroadwyFin .16	202	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
Brooks Fashion	194	13	12½	12½	— ½
BrooksScanln .70	8	15½	15½	15½	
Brunos Inc .40	15	13	12½	12½	— ½
Buckbee Mears	182	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Buckeyelnt .50	76	8½	8⅜	8⅝	
Burns RL Co .20	178	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
Burnup&Sims	610	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
ButlerMfg .90	142	28¼	28	28	— ¼
CFS Contl .12e	57	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
CPT Corp	127	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
CabotJP Equit	32	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
Cafeterias .32b	28	16¾	16¼	16¼	½
Calbiochem	57	15¾	15½	15¾	— ½
Cal Microwave	37	15¼	14½	14½	— ½
CalWatSvc 2.40	12	29½	29	29	— ½
Cal Windsor	3	9½	9¼	9¼	¼
Calton Petrol	247	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ½
Cambrdge Mem	306	4¾	4⅛	4¼	— ⅜
CameronIrnWk 1	31	120	111	114	—7
CampTagg 1.32	46	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ¼
CampusCas .90	20	14¾	13½	13½	—1¼
CannonMills .80a	329	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
CarbolineCo .32	108	18	18	18	
CardiacPacmk s	247	27⅞	23¾	25⅞	—2
CarpentPap .24e	6	14	14	14	
Carvel Corp	24	11	10¾	11	
Cedar Point .40	12	14½	14½	14½	
CelinaFinA .30	2	8½	8½	8½	
Cencor Inc	44	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
CentMtg Rlty	8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
CentVtPSvc 1.36	171	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅜
CentutyTel .34	69	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
ChamblnMf .56	25	8¾	8¼	8¼	
Champ Parts .16	83	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	— ¼
ChampProd .80	21	22¾	22½	22½	
ChannelCos .20e	141	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
CharlRBLab .05e	20	19½	19	19	
Charming Shop	28	17	15¼	15¼	—1¼
Chart House	138	27	26¼	27	— ¼
ChathamMfg .72	108	12½	12	12½	+ ½
ChattemDrug .28	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Chefl Perre	385	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅞
ChemedCorp .72	28	23½	23	23¼	— ¼
ChemicLearn .60	16	9¼	9	9¼	
Chemineer .17	51	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
ChiBrdgIron 1.40	369	63½	60½	61¼	—1½
ChristnsnInc .15e	189	10½	9⅞	10	— ¼
ChristnSec 4.26e	167	117	108	117	+6½
ChurchsFCh .60b	805	28¼	26¾	27¼	⅞
CinnFinl .64b	81	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
CircleIncSh 1.39e	113	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
CircleSeal .35e	8	8¾	8¾	8¾	
CitznsUtilA s	87	29⅛	28⅝	29½	+ ⅜
CitizensUtilB 2	38	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
Clark JL Mfg 1a	24	41	40	40	—
CleveTr Rlty	47	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
ClevepakCp .60	256	11½	10¾	11	— ½
ClowCorp .40	49	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝	⅛
Coast Catamarn	2	3½	3½	3½	
Cobe Labs	24	18¾	18⅛	18¾	+ ¼
CocaBtlgLA .80	136	17	16⅞	17	
CocaBtlgMia .24	90	13	12¼	12½	— ½
CocaBtlgMA .20	13	11¼	11¼	11¼	
CocaBtlgCons .48	11	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Codex Corp	89	37½	35½	37½	+1½
Coheren Radiatn	208	5¼	5	5	— ¼
ColemanAm Cos	37	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
ColonGas EnSys	35	12	12	12	
Colony Foods	44	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Columbia Corp	65	8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Comdisco Inc	59	8½	7¾	8⅝	+ ⅝
ComCircHse .40	375	14	13⅝	13¾	— ½
Coml Shear .60a	15	23	22½	22½	— ½
ComwIt NG 1.62	23	17	16	17	+1
ComwltelPa 2.08	14	25¾	25½	25½	
Comwit Thea .30	4	6	6	6	
Commun Ind .32	26	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅝
Commun Prop	108	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Comprehen Care	65	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Compuscaninc	27	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
ComputAug .05e	632	17½	16	16⅜	— ¼
Comput Console	5	5¾	5½	5¾	
ComputElSys .16	41	5½	5¼	5¼	
Computer Netwk	195	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Computer Usage	7	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Computrvisn Cp	102	4⅛	3¾	3¾	— ⅜
Comshare Inc	37	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
Comtech Labs	292	22½	18⅞	19¼	—3
Comten Inc	163	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	— ⅜
Conesco Ind	34	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
ConnNatGas 2.80	6	30	30	30	
ConsPapers 2	69	53	51½	52	—1
ConsuWat 1.56b	16	18½	18½	18½	
ContlConvyEq .18	155	13½	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
ContlHairProd s	50	17	16½	16½	— ½
ContWest Ind	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Contran Corp	144	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
ConwedCorp .60e	23	12	11¼	11¼	— ¾
CoorsAdB .07e	648	26	25¼	26	+ ¼
CopelnaOil s	21	13¼	13	13¼	
Corcainc .64	2	16	16	16	
Cordis Corp	19	26½	25½	26	—1
CorneliusCo .32	65	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
CornwalEquit .20	20	7½	7½	7½	
CottonPetrol .04r	48	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ½
Courier Co .32	15	5	5	5	
Cousins Prop	42	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
CradTerry .40	156	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅜
Crawford Co 1.20	21	9	9	9	— ¼
Cray Research	208	17½	15¾	17	— ½
Cross Co	73	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
CrumpEH .20	164	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
CullumCos .32	50	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
CurtlceBurnA .80	181	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
Curtis Nobl .44	65	16¾	16½	16½	
Cyclotron Co	26	22½	21	22	+1
DanielIntl .70	191	22½	22	22½	+ ½
DartDrug .13	198	12¼	10¾	11¼	— ¼
DataCard .10	75	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Data Design Lab	335	7⅝	7¼	7½	
Data 100 Corp	1894	11⅛	9½	9⅝	—
Datapoint Corp	455	38⅛	35½	36¾	+1
Datascope Corp	13	22½	21¾	21¾	— ¾
DavinMall 1.20a	21	40½	39	39	—1½
DeanFoods .96	23	21¾	21½	21½	— ¼
Debron Corp .90	16	10¼	10	10	— ¼
DecisnData Com	1292	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛	—1½
DEKALB Ag .20	1275	35	33¼	36	+2½
Delhi Intl Oil	109	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
DelMontePrp .48	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	
DelaValRlty 1.32	30	10	10	10	
Delos Intl	90	8⅞	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅛
DeltaAirlin 78wt	67	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
DeLuxeCheck .84	680	30¼	28⅞	29⅞	+1¼

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
DelwdFurn .05e	38	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
DenisonMin 1.40	26	59	57½	57½	—1¼
DentoMed Ind	21	2⅛	2	2	
Denv Rl Est .60a	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
DetrexChem .80	35	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
DelCanTun .30	10	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
Diagnostic Data	220	7¾	6¾	7⅛	+ ¼
DiamonCoal .40a	9	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
DiamCrysSlt .60	31	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
Diamondhd Cp	96	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ½
DiamSh pfE1.15	2	49¾	48¾	48¾	—1
DibrellBros .80	6	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ½
DickeyClay .40	2	8½	8¼	8½	
DigitalComp Con	50	3¼	3	3	
DinnerBellFd .48	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
DiscountNY 6.90e	31	43½	42½	43½	+1
Distribuco Inc s	5	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
DixonCrucible 1a	1	19½	18¼	19¼	
Docutel Corp	782	9	7⅛	8⅛	+1⅛
DollarGenl .08r	127	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
DomainInd .30	8	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
DonaldsonInc .70	30	25	25	25	
DonovanCos .20a	48	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Dorchester Gas	1376	9	8⅜	9	+ ⅛
DoughrtyBr .15b	38	5¾	4¾	5⅛	+1⅛
DOWJones 1a	45	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
Dowdle Oil	57	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
Downe Commun	83	1½	1½	1½	
DoyleDaneBe .96	95	12¼	12	12	— ¼
DualLiteInc .20	40	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
DuckwallStr .20	31	11¼	10½	10½	— ⅜
Ducommun .40	54	8¼	7¾	8	
Dunkin Donuts	286	5⅞	5⅜	5½	
DuriranCo 1	97	24¼	22¼	24	¾
DurrFillOed .14	15	7	7	7	
Dynascan Corp	60	15½	13¼	15¼	
EDS Nuclear .30	23	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
ESL Inc	15	17¼	15¼	16	—1½
E Syst 78wtAug		1⅛	1⅝	2	
Early Calif Ind		2⅛	2⅛		
Earth Sciences		4⅝	4⅝		+ ¼
Eastmet Cp 1.20	2	27¼	27¼		— ¼
EchoOil Corp		1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
EconomicLab .44	969	27½	26½	27⅛	+ ⅝
ElDorado Intl	64	4	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
ElPasoElec .92	231	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
ElbaSystems 7c	7	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	
ElChicoCp .20	58	7¼	7	7¼	
Electro Nucleon	95	8	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
Electron Arrays	60	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
ElizbetWat 2.20	14	29	28⅞	29	
Elkins Sinn	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Elmans Inc	1	5	5	5	— ¼
Elpac Inc	34	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
Emonsind .03e	45	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
EnergyConv Dev	376	13¾	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
Energy Minerals	222	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
EnergyResvs Gp	1277	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Energy Resourc	30	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅛
Energy Ventures	33	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Envirodyne	290	5¼	1⅝	5	⅛
EquityOil .80	47	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Ethan Allen .55	86	25¼	25	25	— ¼
Evans Inc .30e	21	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
Executive Ind	665	20	18⅞	20	+ ⅛
Extracorpl Med	66	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
FairLanes .20	104	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
Familian Corp s	26	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Faraday Labs	54	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Farinon Elec	81	11	10½	10½	
Farm House Fds	25	5⅛	5	5¼	+ ¼
FarmerBros .24a	258	12	10⅛	11⅛	— ⅝
Farr Co	48	6⅝	5¾	5¾	— ⅝
FedScrew 1.20a	8	31½	31	31½	
FederalCap .60b	148	8¼	8¼	8⅛	
FedIncPvt .90e	69	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
Fingerhut Corp	290	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Finnigan Corp	1	13	13	13	
Fst Artists Prod	41	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
FstBostCp 1.75e	141	23	22	22¼	— ¼
FstCap Cp 1.40	10	31⅞	31½	31⅞	
FstCommerce 1	54	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Fst Com Rlt .17e	56	6½	6	6	— ⅛
FstContRE 1.16e	106	7	6⅛	6¾	+ ⅛
Fst Farwest .04e	110	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
FstMemphis Rlt	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Fst RRBk Ga .40	39	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
FstSecurNat .54	1	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ¼
Fst Surety Cp	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Flexsteelind .20	23	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
Flickinger .80	18	12½	10⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
FlaCypGard .16e	47	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
FloridaGifR 1.28	26	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
FloridMingM .12e	24	9½	8¾	9	+ ¼
Floyd Ent .20	6	6¼	6	6	— ¼
FoodTownStr .36	27	58½	58	58	
FoothillGrp .40	9	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
ForestOil .60	820	17	15⅛	15⅛	—1⅛
FtWorthStl .60a	23	11½	11½	11½	
FotomatCp .06e	120	16¾	14¼	16¼	+ ¼
FourthFinl .75		13¼	13¼	13¼	
FranklinElec .28	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
FraserMtg 1.19e	78	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Fredrk Herr .24e	71	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
FriendIceCr .08	421	26½	22½	22½	—3½
Friona Ind .65e	32	5½	5	5	— ½
FrozenFdExp .34	14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
FullerHB .40	31	14⅛	14	14	— ⅜
FultonNat .80	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Funtime Inc	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Furrs Cafe .40	797	11⅝	11	11⅝	— ⅛
GRT Corp	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
GalaxyOil Co	110	4⅛	4	4	—
GalvestHous .10e	1	25	25	25	
GatesLearjet s	286	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
GatewayTran .30	75	6⅞	6	6⅞	+ ⅛
Geico Corp	421	15¼	14	14	—1⅛
Gelman Inst	263	13⅛	11⅛	12⅞	— ⅛
Gen Automation	845	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
GenAutoPts .74	61	30¾	30	30	— ¾
GenBinding .05e	15	17	16¼	16½	— ½
General Care	40	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
GenComputr Sys	49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Gen Energy .40e	268	10⅛	9¼	10⅛	+1⅛
Gen Health Svc	56	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
GenShalePd .80b	17	12	12	12	
GenTelCal pf	30	10½	10	10	— ½
GenTCal 5¼pf.90	3	9¼	9	9	— ¼
GeneseeBrw .60a	7	12½	12	12	— ½
Geneve Corp	37	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
GibsnHoman .38	19	11	11	11	
GilbertAssc .75a	41	18	17	17⅛	— ⅛
GilbertRobin s	109	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Gilford Inst .17	27	7⅛	7	7⅛	
GlobeIrotCom A	67	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
GodfreyCo .90b	27	16½	16½	16½	
GoldenStat Fds	27	13½	13	13½	+ ¼
GouldsPumps .80	18	38⅛	38	38⅛	— ⅛
GoyEmpFin .48	20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Gracoinc .05	58	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	
Graham Magnet	51	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ½
Graham Mfg .40	66	13⅛	13	13⅛	—1⅛
Grantree Corp	152	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Graphic Cont .48	20	38¾	36½	38⅛	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Graph Scanning	99	13½	12½	13½	— ⅛
GravesTrkLn .36	13	10¼	10	10¼	
GrayTool .20	95	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
GreatAmCp .50a	26	12	12	12	+ ¼
GreenMtPow 1	87	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
GreggsFood .05e	31	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
GreyAdvrts .60	71	8½	8¼	8⅜	
GuardianPkg .40	102	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
GulfEnergDev s	89	8	6¾	8	+ ¼
GulfInterst .25	13	12	12	12	
HNC Mtg Rlty	4	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
HON Ind .40a	27	16	15	15	
Hach Chem .20e	48	11¼	11	11	
Hahn EW .20	8	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
HamiltBro Exp	11	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
HamiltBroExp un	3	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
HamiltonBro Pet	106	11¾	10½	11¾	+ ¾
Hamilton InvTr	78	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
HannafrdBro .60	20	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Hardwicke Cos	71	5⅛	4¾	5	+ ⅛
HarleyCorp .25	47	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
Harper&Row .92	194	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Harvestind s	10	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
HavatampaCo .44	309	8⅞	7¾	8⅞	+1
Hawaii Corp	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Heath Tecna	32	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ⅛
Helmet Petrol	41	1	¾	1	
HenredFurn .20a	90	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
HexcelCorp .56	62	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ¾
HickoryFarm .24	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
HickoryFurnitr s	54	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Higbee Co 1.40	64	20¼	19	19½	+ ½
HollywdPark 1	6	15	15	15	
Hook Drugs .85e	23	13¼	12¾	13	
HooverCo .68	442	12⅛	11⅛	11⅞	— ⅛
HowellCorp .20e	67	20⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—1⅞
HudsnPPap .80e	18	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Hughes Supply	85	10	9¾	9¾	
HuntMfg .35	9	13¾	13	13½	+ ½
Hy Gain Elec	887	18⅛	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅛
Hyatt Corp	475	5⅞	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛
Hyatt Intl	70	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
HydraulicCo .44	3	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+1⅛
HysterCo .60a	334	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
IMS Intl	314	8	7⅛	8	
IVAC Corp .24	209	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Immuno Scienc		7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
IndepSq Sec 1.68	26	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ¼
Ind Mtg Rlty	45	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Indpls Wat 1.70	39	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
IndustFuels .20e	76	12⅛	10¼	10¼	—2¼
Indust Nucleonic	50	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Inforex Inc	399	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Informint .05e	108	15⅛	13⅛	14	—1⅛
Inform Magnet	97	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Instrument Lab	54	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
Intel Corp	510	105½	98	105	+7
Intercont Energ	9	7	6¾	7	— ¼
Intercrftind .32	10	12	12	12	
Intrmtn Gs 1.28	52	13½	13¼	13¼	
IntBnkWash .25	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
IntBkWashA .25	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Int Dairy Queen	68	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
IntSysCt pf1.50	20	14	14	14	— ⅛
InterprovPipe 1		13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Intersil Inc	218	5⅛	5	5	— ½
Invest Annuity	109	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
InvestGrp A .50		7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
IowaSouUtil 2	105	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
Ivey JB&Co .52	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
JMB Rlty Tr un	4	12½	12½	12½	
JacobsonStrs .30	7	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
James River .16	20	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
Jamesbury Corp	197	13	11¾	13	+1⅛
JasonEmpire .40	23	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Jerrico Inc	559	38¾	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
Jetero Corp	627	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
JohnsonEF .20	640	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
JoslynMfg 1.12a	36	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
Justinind .40	16	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
KDI Corp	114	1	1	1	
KMS Indust	272	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Kaiser Steel 1.50	398	42	38	40⅛	—1⅛
Kaiser Stl pf1.46	2	7	18⅛	19	+ ⅛
Kalvar Corp	19	2	2	2	
KamanCpA 1	37	23⅛	22½	23⅛	+ ⅛
Kempgrnds Am	173	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Kans St Netw .30	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Kar Products	18	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
KearnTreck .30	717	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
KearneyNatl .48	62	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
KeithClark .50	33	7½	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
KellySvcs .80	60	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Kenai Drilling	264	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
KenaiDrilling wt	75	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Kennington Ltd	89	17¼	15½	17	+ ⅛
Keuffel Esser .80	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Key Pharmceut	9	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Keydata Corp	19	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Keyes Fibre 1	725	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Keys Cust Fund	48	8¼	8	8	— ¼
Keystone Foods	154	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
KeystoneIntl .36	197	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—1⅛
KeystoneOTC Fd	65	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
KeystnePrt Cem	16	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Knape&Vogt .80	32	17⅛	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
Knudsen Cp .60	74	13⅛	12⅛	13	— ⅛
Koger Prop .11e	138	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
KossCorp .17e	44	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Kratos	14	9	9	9	
KroegerWA .56	21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
KuhlmanCp .50a	135	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Kustom Electron	68	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
LMF Corp .20	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—1⅛
LTV Cp 78wt	59	1	1	1	
LaZ BoyChr .40	48	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
LacledeStl 3	61	23⅛	20⅛	21	—1⅛
LakeSupPow .96	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
LancastColny .48	160	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Lanceinc .88a	750	22	21⅛	22	
LaneCo .60a	31	26	25	26	+ ⅛
LawrysFds .24a	65	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
LawsonProd .14	7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
LawterChem .34	248	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
LearPetrol s	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Leeway Mot .32a	83	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
LeggPlatt .32	93	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Lexitron Corp	88	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Liberty Homes	91	3	2⅛	2⅛	
LibertyNatl 1.60		27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
LilChampFds .20	31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Limited Stores	83	27	25⅛	27	+1
Lin Broadcastg	319	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
LincnTelTel 1.60	18	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
LindbergCp .80	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Liquid Air .25e	10	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
LiquidTrans .30a	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Litronix Inc	186	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
LociteCp .08	134	17	16⅛	17	+ ⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Logicon Inc	9	4	4	4	
LoneStarBr .80a	42	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
LongvwFibre 7	6	160	160	160	
Loomis Cp .11r	8	5¼	4⅝	4¾	— ⅜
LaLdOffExp B	90	4	4	4	
LouisvGE pf1.25	17	14½	14¼	14½	
LouisvGE pf	5	22	21¾	22	
LowesCos .15	252	43	42¼	42¾	+ ¼
Lydall Inc	9	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Lynden Transprt	49	10⅛	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
LyonMetal .80a	3	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
M&T Mtgln 1.04	19	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
MB Assoc	64	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
MCI Communicat	7240	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
MCI Commun wt	7204	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
MFY Ind .24	74	6¾	6	6¾	+ ¾
MGF Oil Corp	99	5½	4⅞	5	— ⅛
MSI Data Corp	71	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
MTS Systems .10	19	8¼	8¼	8¼	
MacDermid .52	19	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
MadisnGsEl 1.20	105	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Magma Pow Co	1097	8	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Magneticlm .02b	19	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Major Electronic	73	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Major Realty	93	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Mallinckrodt .50	255	48½	46	46	⅛
Mammoth Mart	514	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Managemt Assis	8186	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Manitowoc 1a	40	25½	25	25½	
ManningGas Oil	85	8⅛	7½	7½	— ⅝
ManufgData Sys	147	7	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
Mapl Inc .01e	30	12¼	12¼	12¼	
MarcusCp .10r	53	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
Marine Colloids	42	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Marion Corp	88	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
MarkProds .12	42	1¼	1¼	1¼	
MarkTwain .68	14	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
MarshSupmk .45	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	
MarvJosphsn .24	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
MaryKay .32	279	18⅛	17⅛	18	— ⅛
MassMerch .22e	4	11	11	11	
MauiLdPine .36	35	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
May Petrol	16	4⅛	3¼	3⅞	— ¼
Maynard Oil	13	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
McCormick .45a	53	36½	35¼	35¼	—1¼
McDowellEnt .10e	164	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
McMoran Expl	256	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
McQuay Plex .84	64	18	17¼	17¼	—1
Measurex Corp	449	13½	12⅞	13	— ⅛
Medcom Inc	137	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Medford Cp 1.20	26	39½	34	39½	+6
Medical Comptr	24	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Medtronic	499	32¼	31¼	31¾	+ ⅛
MerchantsInc .80	25	20	19	20	+1
MerchntsNatl .80	4	17	17	17	
Mervyns	292	37¼	35½	35½	—1½
Metagraphic Sys	11	2	2	2	
Metpath Inc	510	13¾	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
MeyerFred .36b	226	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Microdata Cp	1058	23½	21½	23¼	+ ⅛
Microform Data	253	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Micron Corp	35	⅝	⅝	⅝	
MidAmInd .18b	11	6⅛	6½	6½	
MidlandCap 1e	47	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
MidwtDist A .15e	231	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
MidwtnFidlty .44	5	8	8	8	
MidwGasTr 1.20	40	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
MillerHS RltyTr	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
MillporeCp .18	62	55	54	54	
MineSafeApp .68	38	47	45½	45½	—1½
Mineral Enginrg	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
MinnsotFab .20e	73	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Minnesot Gs 1.66	50	19½	19¼	19⅛	⅛
Mischer Corp	22	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
MissValGas 1.20	72	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Mr Steak	74	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
MrsSmithsP .24	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
ModernMer .04e	822	19⅛	18¼	18⅞	— ⅛
ModernMerch wt	42	12¼	12	12	— ½
ModularCom Sys	808	8⅛	8⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
MoguiCorp .40	113	18½	18	18½	+ ½
Molex Inc	7	24½	24⅛	24½	
MonforiColo .06e	45	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Moore Corp 1.20	469	48¾	47¼	47¾	+1
Moore Sam .20	98	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Moran Bros	23	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Morrisoninc .48a	207	30	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
MtginvWash .60e	5	4	3⅛	3⅛	
Mosinee Pap .60	4	13	13	13	
Mostek Corp	957	17½	16⅛	16⅛	
Motion Ind .16	186	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
MofClubAm .10	23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Mueller Paul .68	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Multimedia .32	58	20	19½	19⅛	
MyersInd .10	30	4⅛	4½	4½	— ⅛
Mylan Labs	10	2	2	2	
NUS Corp A	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
NaChursInt .05h	54	6	5⅛	5⅛	
Narrag Cap .30e	2	7	7	7	
NathanFam .05e	32	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
NatByProd 1.20	1	15½	15½	15½	
NatConvan Str	6	8½	8½	8½	
NatData Comm	770	4⅛	3⅛	4	
Nat Data Corp	211	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
NatLiberty .11e	187	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
NatMineSvc .80	230	20½	17½	19½	+2½
NatUtilInd 1	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	
NatwdeRlEs .17e	11	4½	4	4½	+ ½
Naum Bro	26	5½	5	5	— ½
NeedhmHarp .40	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
NelsonThomas	2	10½	10½	10½	
Neutrogena .10e		9¼	9¼	9¼	
NewAmFd 1.21e	30	8⅛	8	8⅛	
NJ NatGas 1.32	39	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
NewPennExp .28	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
NewPlanRl 1.68	32	14½	13½	14½	+1
NewellCos .50	46	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Nicolet Instrum	116	11½	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Nielsen A .44	278	23	21⅛	21⅛	—1⅛
Nielsen B .44	517	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—1⅛
Nobility Homes	22	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
NobleAffil .40b	99	23	22	23	
NolandCo .64	10	20	20	20	
Nord Resrcs s	23	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Nordsirminc .56	128	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
NorCaroNG 1	18	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
NorEurOilRT un	50	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
NoreastPet .25	77	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
NorStaBncp .40	40	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Northrp King .98	1307	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
NwstNatGas .80	177	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
NwstnFinCp .30	107	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
NwsmFinl Inv	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
NwstPubSvc 1.70	19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
NwstSPtCem 1b	2	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
NoxellCorp .46	473	16⅛	14⅛	16⅛	+1⅛
Nuclear Dynam	121	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
NuclearSvcs .17e	35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
OakHillSport .28	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
OceanDrExp .20	242	29⅛	28	29⅛	— ⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Ocean Explor	355	10¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Ocean Oil&Gas	4	15½	15½	15½	
Oceaneerlnt .05e	300	10¾	8½	10½	+1¾
OffshrLogist .10a	309	16½	15	16⅛	
OgilvyMathr 1.16	103	26	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
OhioFerroAl .80b	90	20¼	19½	19½	— ⅜
Oil Shale Corp	2350	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
OlympiaBrw .80	63	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
Omaha Natl 1.50	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Optel Corp	730	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Optical Coatg Lb	5	6½	6½	6½	
Orbancoinc .15e	71	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ½
OregFreezDry s	43	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
OregonPCem .88	14	12¾	12¼	12¾	
Orion Research	51	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Ormont Drg Ch	421	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Oshmans SportG	9	13¾	12½	12½	—1⅛
OtterTailPw 1.56	33	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
OverNatAir .50e	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
OwensMinor .24	3	12	12	12	
OxfrdPendfix .60	370	20¼	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Oxoco	53	1	1	1	
PVO Intl .85e	7	16⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
PabstBrew 1.04	1373	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	+1⅛
PaccarInc .80e	197	32¼	31⅛	32¼	+1⅛
PacCoast Hold	57	5	5	5	
PacFarEast Lin	60	13⅛	11	13⅛	+2⅛
PacGamRob .40	32	26	25⅛	26⅛	
PakoCorp .46	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
PamexFds s	43	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
PanaxCorp .02e	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Pandick Press	67	7⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
ParkOhioInd .60	300	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Pathcom Inc	456	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
PaulHarrisSt .20	62	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Paul Revere 1.32e	142	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Pauley Petrolm	25	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
PayLessDrug .40	95	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Pay N Pak .48b	111	12⅛	12	12¼	
Pay N Save .40	327	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
PaylessCash .20	439	24⅛	22⅛	23	—1½
PeaveyCo 1	106	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	—1
PeerlsChain .64b	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
PeerlessMfg .85b	34	13	12	12	—1
Penn Corp .10e	23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
PennVa 1.60	25	55½	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
PennEnterp 1.40	57	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Pennz La Tx B	233	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
PennzOffshGs B	3992	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Pentairlnd s	151	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Pepsi CBWsh .40	81	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
PetersonH&H .38	208	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
Petrolite 1.10	3	76½	76½	76½	
PettiboneCp .60b	7	26	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
Phoenix Candy	4	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
PhysioContrl Cp	29	9	9	9	
Pic n Save Cp	2	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
PiedmtAvia .30e	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Pinkertons 1.40	210	34⅛	34	34¼	
PioneerFood .20	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
PionrHiBrd .60c	801	28⅛	25⅛	28⅛	+2⅛
PioneerSIdEl .22	44	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Pioneer Wstn	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Pizzainn s	124	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
PollutnCont Ind	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Polymer Mat .20	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Popell Bros .40	15	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
PosiSeal Intl	131	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	
PostCorp .60	4	10	10	10	
Pott Ind .68	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
PowerTest .30	2	7	7	7	
Powers Reg .70	48	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Pratt Henry .40	45	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
PreciMetHld .44e	358	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
PrecisCastpart s	8	11	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
PrestoProd .40	156	22⅛	19⅛	22⅛	+3
PrestonTruck .36	124	29	28⅛	29	+ ⅛
Prime Inc	57	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Process Systems	112	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Programd Rem	13	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Progressive Cp	53	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
PropertyTr Am	30	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
PubSvNoCar 1.04	97	10⅛	10	10⅛	
Pulaski Furnitur	20	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Puritan Bennett	237	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Putnm Duo Cap	43	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
PutDuoInc 1.28a	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Quaker Chem .88	49	40	36	36⅛	—3⅛
QualityInns Int	56	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Quanlor Corp	32	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
RPM Inc .20	31	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Rahall Com .05e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Rainbow Resrcs	178	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Rangaire .24b	14	10	10	10	
Rapidata Inc	160	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Raychem Corp	50	183	179	179	—6
RaymondCp .30b	19	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
RealtyMtgl 1.36a	57	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Recognition Eq	404	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
RedfernFds .20	21	6	6	6	
RedkenLabs .10e	533	22⅛	20⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
RegencyElec .40	927	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
ReidProvid Labs	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
RelianceUniv .60	73	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Resdelind .28	101	14	12⅛	14	+1⅛
Research Ind	196	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+1⅛
ReserveOil Min	162	33	29⅛	30	—3
Revellinc .44b	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
RexPlastics .20	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
RexPrecision .40	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Revn&Reyn .32	180	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	
Richsinc 1.16	48	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
RingarndPd .08e	127	5	5	5	
Rival Mfg 1.40	985	32⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
Rixson Firemrk	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
RoadwayExp .40	875	49⅛	48	49⅛	+1⅛
RobbinsMyer .80	2	14	14	14	
RochesterIn .05a	35	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Rocket Resrch	419	8⅛	7⅛	8	— ⅛
Rodac Corp	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
RollinsBurd .52	201	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Rom. Am. Pharm	52	7	7	7	
Rosemount .20e	9	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
RospatchCp .36b	11	10	10	10	
Rouse Co	637	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
RoweFurn .08	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
RoysterCo .60e	139	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
RuckerPhar .25e	90	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
RussellStover .64	209	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
RykoffSE .40	40	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
RylandGrp .10	40	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
S&S Corp .20	46	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—1
SBE Inc	289	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	—1
SCI Systems	134	6⅛	4⅛	5⅛	—1⅛
Salron Print .30a	64	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
SanFernEl .25r	32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Sandgate Cp s	33	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
SantaAnita Cons	79	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Saslow DL Co	48	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
SavannaFd 2.24a	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Scan Data	68	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Scherer RP .28	104	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Scholl Inc .60	327	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	
Schulman .32e	87	10	9⅛	10	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Scope Inc .10e	101	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	
Scotti Commercl	21	2¾	2⅛	2⅛	
Scottish Inns Am	60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Scotts Liq Gold	85	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
ScrippsHow 1.60	10	27½	27	27½	
Sea World .10e	370	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
SealedAirCp .15e	24	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
SeawayFdTn .50	39	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Seeburg Ind .15r	142	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
Seiscom Delta	22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Semicon Inc	10	6	6	6	
Sensormatic	230	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Sentry Mfg	7	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Serv Merchand s	1000	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Servicemster .60	68	31⅛	30	30	—1⅛
SevenUpCo .84	956	37	34	37	+3
ShakleeCp .40	71	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	
Shaltrprf Glass	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Sheldahl Co	73	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
ShippersDisp .36	49	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
ShoneyBigB .20	153	15	14⅛	15	
Shop&Go .10r	1	10	10	10	
Shorewood Corp	34	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
SigmaAldrh .10e	113	22	20⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
SigmorCp A .80	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Siliconix Inc	53	6⅛	5⅛	6	— ⅛
SilverKingMin s	114	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Simpsonind 1.40	87	21⅛	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
Skyline Oil	39	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
Smithfield Foods	137	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
SnapOnTools .58	410	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
SolidState Scient	315	8⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Solid State Tech	90	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Sonics Intl	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	
SonocoProd .80a	61	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
Sonoma Vineyds	115	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Source Cap .40a	188	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
SourceCap pf2.40	73	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Southn Airwy	102	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
SouthnBncpAla 1	183	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+1
SouthCalWat 1.08	26	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
SouthnConnGas 2	81	21⅛	21	21⅛	
Southn Ind 1.20a	69	21⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+1
SouthnNatNC .80	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
SouthnUnion Pd	106	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
SouthldPap .48	145	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
Sowst Factories	48	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
SowstGasCo 1	163	10	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
SwstPetroCh .32	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
SwstnElSvc 1.24	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
SowstnDrug 1	10	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
Spacelabs Inc	90	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Spartan Foods	109	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Spectra Physics	296	17⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
SpectralDyn .10e	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Spectronics Inc	64	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
SpeidlNewsp .48	61	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Sta Rite Ind .70	33	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Stanadyne Inc 1	74	21⅛	21	21	
StdRegistr 1.20a	41	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Standun Inc	40	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Stanley Home 1	17	16	15	15	—1
Steak &Ale .20	396	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
SteakN Shake .32	64	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
StewSandwh .10e	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Story Chemical	20	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Stratford Texas	1503	7⅛	5⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
StrawbClth 1.30b	71	21⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
SturmRuger .30a	25	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
SubaruAm .10e	136	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
SueAnn Inc .30	66	10⅛	9	9	—1
Sullair Corp	108	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Summit Energy	223	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Sunlite Oil Ltd	995	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Sunster Foods	75	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Superior El .24	62	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Supreme Eq	34	5	5	5	
Survival Tech	34	8⅛	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
Swedlow Inc	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Sycor Inc	1165	27⅛	25⅛	27⅛	+2⅛
SynerconCp .55e	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
T Bar Inc s	82	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
TII Corp	34	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Taco Bell .14	852	18⅛	16⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Tally Corp	75	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
TampaxInc 1.80a	784	37⅛	36	36	— ⅛
Tannetics .10r	44	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
TaylorRental .20	72	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
TaylorWine .62	321	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
TechnicPub .32	18	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
TecumsPd 1.80a	56	41⅛	39	39	—2⅛
TejasGas .20	47	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Tele Comunicat	62	4⅛	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
Telecredit Inc	391	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+1⅛
TelemedCorp s	169	10	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Telscience Inc	129	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Telefronics Intl	91	7⅛	6	6	—1⅛
TennantCo .64	10	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
Tenneco Offshre	398	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
TennNatGas .80	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Terra Resources	539	25⅛	21⅛	23⅛	+1⅛
Texas Amer Oil	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Textilesinc .28	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
ThalhmrBro .70b	197	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
Thermo Electrn	96	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Thetford Corp	39	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Thiem Corp .30	69	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Threshold Tech	68	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Tiffany Co .49	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Tipperary Corp	209	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Titan Group	305	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
TobiasKotzin .25	27	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Tolley Intl Cp	35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
TomBrown s	174	21⅛	20	20⅛	—1
Tomlinson Oil	26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
TonyLama .12	33	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
ToppsTrows .20e	17	9	9	9	
ToroCo .50	110	16⅛	15	15	— ⅛
ToscanyImp .40e	39	9⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—2
Toth Aluminum	84	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
TowleMfg .80	21	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
Transcontl Oil	59	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Transocean Oil	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Tremcoinc .70	33	10	10	10	— ⅛
TriCheminc .16	87	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	
Triangle Corp	31	3⅛	3	3⅛	
TricoProds 1a	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Triple Check s	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Trilon O&G	169	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Tucker Drilling	43	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Tu ag SJ	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
TwnC Barge .20r	4	10⅛	9⅛	10	— ⅛
TwinDiscClu 1.50	6	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Tymshare Inc	768	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
TysonFoods .50e	78	15⅛	15⅛	15	⅛
UA ColCable .20	82	12⅛	12	12	
US Financl .56	37	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
USM Corp wt	31	4⅛	4	4⅛	
UTL Corp	464	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
UniCapital Cp	332	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Unitil Inc .25e	63	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
UnionPlantr .25t	47	7	7	7	
UnionSpiCp 1	16	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
UnitArtThea .36b	72	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Unit Cable Telev	62	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
UnitMcGill .15	36	13⅛	12⅛	13	— ⅛
US Banknote	200	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
US Sugar 2.40a	97	56	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
US Surgical Cp	226	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
US TruckL .80a	369	16⅛	14⅛	16⅛	+1⅛
UnilogCo .60	23	24	24	24	
UnivFoods 1.20	100	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
UnivInstrumt .16	67	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
UnivSecur Inv	55	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
University Patent	730	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
UpprPenPw 1.72	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
UpsNDowns .24	33	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Utils Inds .40e	77	11	10	11	
Vail Assoc	35	8	7⅛	7⅛	⅛
Valleylab Inc	40	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Valmont Ind	40	23⅛	23	23	
VanDusenAir .40	20	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
VanDyk Resrch	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
VanSchaack Co	168	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
VanceSand .10e	16	4	3⅛	4	
Vaco Intl .02e	395	14⅛	12⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Vaughn Jack .40	8	15	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
Velcroind .60	58	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
VeloBind Inc	71	2	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
VentronCp .44	23	21⅛	20	21	+ ⅛
Victoria Station	289	21⅛	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
VictoryMkts .05e		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Viking Ind	38	17	17	17	
Vipont Chem	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Virco Mfg .05e	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
VaChemicl .88	19	19	18	19	+1
Va Intl	10	14	13⅛	14	
Visual Science s	31	3⅛	2⅛	3	
VolumeShoe .40	255	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
Volunteer Cap	100	29⅛	24⅛	29⅛	+5⅛
Volt Info Sci	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
WD 40 Co .80a	26	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	
WadswthPub .20	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Waldbaum s	26	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
Walls Ind .28	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
WalterRlty Inv	73	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Wansco Inc	127	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Warner El .79	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Washgtn Grp	49	6	6	6	
Washgtn Homes	37	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
WashNatGs 1.76	94	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
WatersAsso .10e	59	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—
WausauPapr .60	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
WaverlyPres .80	3	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Waxmanlnd .08	18	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Weatherford Int	271	11⅛	10	11⅛	+1⅛
Webb Co .80	2	16	16	16	
Webb Resrcs	22	6⅛	6	6	
WeedenHold .60e	80	11	10	11	+ ⅛
WehrCorp .60	20	14⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
WeightWatch .72	85	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
WellingtnMgt .60	28	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Welltech Inc	150	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Welsbach Corp	99	3⅛	2⅛	3	— ⅛
West Co .14	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Westcoast Pet Lt	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Westn Digital	144	3	2⅛	2⅛	
WestnGear .40	48	8	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
WstnKyGas 3.12	6	14	14	14	
Wstn MarEl .30e	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
WestnMtg Inv	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
WestnUnited Res	736	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
WestmdCoal 1.20	303	45⅛	42⅛	45	—2⅛
WeiterauInc .60b	127	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
White Shield	389	2	1⅛	1⅛	
Whitehall Cem	7	17	17	17	
WienAirAlsk .10e	158	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Wiener Corp .27	27	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
WileyJSons .72	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Willamette .80b	66	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
WilliamWW .80a	72	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
Wilson HJ	37	14	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Wincorp .20	77	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Winns Stores .60	23	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—
WinterJack 1.02	80	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
WinterParkTl .40	222	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
WiscCentrfgl .80	9	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
WiserOil 4.75e	6	71	68⅛	71	+2⅛
Wix Corp .28b	85	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
WolohanLum .10	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
WoodheadD .32	89	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
WoodwLoth 1.40a	41	28⅛	27⅛	28	— ⅛
Worthingtn Ind	88	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
WrightWE .20	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
WymanGord 1a	10	34⅛	33⅛	34	⅛
XonoxCorp .30	61	28⅛	27⅛	28	— ⅛
YellowFrtSys .40	851	45⅛	44	45⅛	+1⅛
YounkerBr 1.40	6	24	24	24	
Zenith Labs	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
ZionsUtahBn .80	113	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	

FOREIGN

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AngloASoAf .30e	910	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
AngloAGln 2.74e	256	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
BayerAG 2.65e	1	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛	
Beechm Grp .09e	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
BellCanada 77wt	109	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
BlyvoorGld 1.07e	578	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
gbrokenHillP .32e	3	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
BufelsfGld 2.34e	27	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Burmah Oil .11e	1570	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Canon Inc .39e	7	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	
DeBeersMin .25e	803	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Ericssn Tel 1.28e	4	45⅛	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
FalconbrNick 1a	11	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—
Fisons Ltd	79	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
FreeStaGM 2.69e	298	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
FujiPhotoF .19e	74	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
GoldFieldSA .54e	152	20⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—2⅛
HitachiLtd .18e	28	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
HondaMotor .51e	6	45⅛	45	45⅛	
KansaiEPw 1.14r	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
KloofGoldM .83e	534	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Kyolo Ceramic	38	27⅛	25⅛	27⅛	
MacMillBloe .68	20	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—
MineralRes .57e	46	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Mitsui Co .40e	1	27⅛	26⅛	27	— ⅛
NipponElec .34e	2	18⅛	16⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
PalabaMng 1.26e	24	12⅛	12	12	
Philips Gloelpn	122	19⅛	16⅛	19⅛	
Pioneer Elec	932	87	85	86⅛	—1⅛
PolgietsPlat .13e	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
PresBrdGd 2.21e	229	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
PresStynG 1.36e	35	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
RankOrgan 1e	313	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
RoyDutPet 5.35e	3	76⅛	75⅛	76⅛	+ ⅛
StHelenaG 2.05e	175	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
TeletDeMex .79e	37	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
TelefonDeMex B	187	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
TokioMarF .80e	7	93⅛	90	93⅛	+4⅛
TokyoShibEl .73e	7	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
ToyotaMot .21e	17	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅛
UnilecCoLtd .79e	85	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
VaalReefs 2.41e	447	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
WelkomGM .31e	376	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
WestDrieGl 5.84e	470	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
WnDeepLvl 1.72e	49	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
WnHolding 4.20e	233	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	

New York Bond Sales

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AlloL 4s81	21	83	83	83	—¼
AlldSt 4½s92	24	115¼	113	115¼	+1½
Alcoa 5¼s91	50	98½	96⅛	97	+1
AAirl 4¼s92	135	47	46½	46½	—⅜
AFoP 4.6s87	30	66	64¾	65¾	+¾
AMF 4¼s81	3	82½	82⅛	82⅛	—⅛
ATT 8.80s05	583	105¼	104¼	104½	
ATT 4⅜s85	139	79⅞	78⅝	79½	+⅝
Armr 5s84	54	84⅞	84⅛	84⅛	
Atchsn 4s95	21	58½	58⅛	58½	+⅛
ATO 4⅜s87	25	55½	55½	55½	+1½
Beau 4⅜s90	6	66½	65½	66½	
BelSt 9s2000	71	104¾	103¼	104¾	+¼
Brswk 4½81	3	83⅛	83	83	
CPcis perp	15	46½	46½	45½	
Celanse 4s90	51	68	67⅛	68	—¾
viCJe 3⅜s87f	60	14	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
ChsBk 4⅞s93	142	68⅝	67½	68½	+1
CMStP 5s55f	35	15¾	15½	15½	
ChrysF 9s75	85	100 31-32	100	100	—1-32
Citicrp 5¾s00	508	100	98	98¾	+1¼
viCSL 4s73f	4	8	8	8	—⅛
ConEd 9⅞s	76	96⅞	95	96⅞	+1⅛
CtIAir 3⅞s92	130	42¾	41⅝	41¾	—¼
CtIIC 5.85s59	129	99⅛	99¾	99¾	
Crane 8s85	226	94	92⅞	94	+1
CrocN 6.5s94	259	100	99¾	100	+⅛
duPont 8s81	150	104½	102⅞	103½	+1
EasAir 5s92	162	45½	44	44¼	+¼
Evans 6¼s94	161	70½	70	70	—½
Feddrs 5s96	127	54	52	52	—2
FrdC 8⅞s	91	100⅜	99	100 1-32	—19-32
FrdC 4⅞s96	113	81½	79	81¼	+3⅛
GnEl 3½s76	17	99⅞	99 13-16	99⅞	+11-32
GEICr 8¼s86	84	102⅞	101¾	102¾	+⅝
GnInst 4¼s85	16	68	66½	68	+1⅛
GMA 8s93	152	99⅞	98⅝	99¼	+½
GMA 5s77	20	98½	97⅛	97⅛	—⅛
GMA 5s88	118	93	91	91⅛	—⅜
GTelE 5s92	60	69⅞	69¼	69¼	—¼
Gdyr 8.6s95	9	100	100	100	+1½
Grace 6½s96	127	97½	97	98	—1
GranC 4⅞s94	53	73⅜	72¼	72½	—1½
Grolier 9½s91	202	62	61	61⅞	+½
GuaM 7½s79	72	32	31	31¼	—¼
GfMO 5s56f	5	49½	46⅛	48½	+2¾
GHW 5½s93	479	100	95	98	+3
Hercul 6½s99	63	109½	106⅝	106⅝	—¾
Hcubn 4½s97	29	92	89	89⅝	—⅜
HiltnH 5¼s95	36	75½	74⅞	74⅞	—⅛
InMinC 4s91	15	94¼	93	93	—1
IPap 8.85s95	5	103½	103¼	103½	+1½
InTT 8⅞s2000	145	115	114½	114¾	—3½
Itel 7s75	61	84⅞	80	84⅛	+2⅜
Litton 3½s87	30	55	54⅛	55	+¾
Lockh 4¼s92	504	40	39¼	39⅞	+1⅛
Loew 6⅞s93	400	72	70¾	71⅛	+⅛
LTV 5s76	5	98	98	98	
LTV 5s88	309	52½	51⅜	52¼	+½
Marco 6½s94	148	84¼	82	82	—1½
McCro 7⅞s95	100	59	58	58½	
McDD 4¾s91	44	70	69½	69½	
Mc'ln 5.6s89	211	100	99⅞	99⅞	
MGIC 5s93	137	58¾	57½	57½	
MKT 5½s33f	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
MoPac 5s45f	84	45	44⅛	45	+1
M Pac 4¼s05	144	52	51¼	51¼	—1½
Meh D 5½s94	158	52⅞	50⅝	52	+¾
N Cash 4s95	197	77	75¾	76	—½
N Dist 4½s92	45	96	94	94½	—2¼
viNYC 5s13f	27	6½	4⅞	4⅞	—1⅝
viNYC 4s98f	½	6	6⅛	6	+⅞
OccIP 7½s96	172	93	92⅛	92⅞	—¼
PAA 4½s84	51	59⅛	59	59	—1
PAA 4½s86	629	46	44¾	46	+1
Penn D 5s82	10	79	79	79	—1
Pennzl 5¼s96	148	89¾	87½	87½	—½
Pepsic 4⅞s96	77	121½	121¼	121½	+½
Pfizer 4s97	228	76¾	75½	76	—1
RCA 4½s92	138	70	69	69⅞	+¼
RapAm 6s88	345	47¼	45⅛	47¼	+1⅛
ReeveB 4s91	20	86	86	86	
Rey M 4½s9?	171	73	71⅛	73	+½
Rocin 4¼s91	26	70	69	69	—1
StL SF 5s06f	28	51½	51	51½	+½
SaFIm 6½s01	59	111	108	111	+1⅞
Sear R 7⅜s85	404	101¾	100¾	101¾	+¾
Sear R 4⅝s83	73	86¼	85⅛	85⅞	+¼
Seatrin 6s94	159	46⅝	45½	46⅞	+1½
Sinclr 4⅜s86	8	141¾	138	141⅞	+3¾
SoCEd 3⅝s80	45	83½	83½	83½	+⅛
SOIn 6.15s89	247	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	+¼
Stevens 4s90	70	84½	83½	83½	—1½
StorBr 4½86	58	75½	75	75⅞	+½
Teledy 10s04	166	98⅜	96	98⅞	+2⅛
TenCp 6¼s92	78	97	95	97	+2
TVA 8.05s99	26	100	99⅝	99⅝	—¼
Texco 7⅜s01	60	98	96⅛	98	+1½
TWA 6½s78f	157	85¾	84⅛	85	+½
UPRR 8⅞s85	68	104⅜	103½	104¼	
UnAL 4¼s92	43	55⅞	55	55	—¼
Un Mer 4s90	38	59	57½	57½	—1½
US Stl 4⅝s76	162	67¾	66⅝	67⅛	—⅛
UnTec 9s85	5	103½	103½	103½	—⅛
UnTec 5s91	95	93⅛	90⅝	93⅛	+1⅞
UVInd 5s93	72	72½	71½	71¼	—1¼
WUC 5⅛s97	260	53	52	52	—1
WslgE 8⅞s95	169	98	97⅝	97⅞	—⅛
Whit C 5½s92	65	87	85½	86	—
Worni 5½s94	19	84	83	84	—⅞
Xerox 6s95	239	94⅜	93½	94	+¼

Treasury Bills

Apr. 22, 1976	4.87	4.63	4.71
Apr. 29	4.89	4.59	4.67
May 4	4.84	4.54	4.62
May 6	4.82	4.60	4.69
May 13	4.78	4.56	4.67
May 20	4.78	4.60	4.70
May 27	4.82	4.62	4.73
Jun. 1	4.77	4.61	4.71
Jun. 3	4.73	4.62	4.72
Jun. 10	4.75	4.61	4.72
Jun. 17	4.78	4.66	4.77
Jun. 24	4.78	4.66	4.78
Jun. 29	4.73	4.64	4.76
July 1	4.79	4.71	4.83
July 8	4.79	4.73	4.84
July 15	4.78	4.74	4.87
July 22	4.84	4.74	4.88
July 27	4.88	4.74	4.88
July 29	4.86	4.76	4.90
Aug. 5	4.90	4.76	4.93
Aug. 12	4.91	4.81	4.97
Aug. 19	4.92	4.82	4.98
Aug. 24	4.97	4.85	5.02
Aug. 26	4.96	4.84	5.01
Sep. 2	4.96	4.84	5.01
Sep. 9	4.99	4.89	5.07
Sep. 16	5.00	4.90	5.07
Sep. 21	5.02	4.90	5.09
Sep. 23	5.02	4.92	5.11
Sep. 30	5.03	4.94	5.14
Oct. 7	5.04	4.96	5.16
Oct. 14	5.04	5.00	5.21
Oct. 19	5.07	4.93	5.14
Nov. 15	5.14	5.00	5.22
Dec. 14	5.17	5.05	5.28
Jan. 11, 1977	5.37	5.15	5.40
Feb. 8	5.33	5.21	5.48
Mar. 8	5.36	5.26	5.53
Apr. 5	5.37	5.33	5.62

USIF REAL ESTATE

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange
Quote April 9, 1976

Luxembourg Francs 32 (U.S. $0.80)
Information:
Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited, P.O. Box N-7,788, Nassau, Bahamas.

Insurance Stocks

Academylns Grp	8	1½	1⅜	
AmBkrInsFla .20	95	6⅝	7	
ABkrLfFla .20b	16	7⅜	8⅛	
Am Capitol .10e	46	2⅝	3	
AmFndrsLife .20	2	7½	8½	
AmGuarntyFin s	87	6⅛	6½	—¼
AmHeritgeLf .32	6	9¼	9¾	
AmIntlGrp .28	118	45¾	46¼	+¾
AmIntlRein .14	20	29½	31	—1½
AmInvstLife .20e		3¼	4	
AmNatlFinl .42	20	10⅝	10¾	—
AmPioneer Cp		1⅛	2⅛	
AmReinsur .60	46	15⅝	15⅞	+½
AmReserve Cp	50	4	4⅝	
AmStatesLf .10e		12	12½	—⅛
AmUndrwritr .40	16	6	6¾	
BMA Corp .56	19	13⅝	14⅛	
BankrsSecLf .30	2	6½	7	
Benef NatCp s	2	2⅛	3	+⅛
BenefStdA .40	273	4⅞	5⅜	
BenefStdB .40	2	4⅞	5⅜	
CarolCaslty .22e		3⅛	3½	
Centennial Cp	128	3¼	3⅝	+½
ChaseNatLfe 1e	252	11	12	
Chespk Lf A .24		7½	8½	
Chespk Lf B .24		7½	8¼	
Chubb Corp 1.40	203	33½	34	+⅛
CoastStaCp .27	6	4¼	4⅝	
College Univ	1	12⅝	13⅛	
ColonlLfeAcc .28	3	7⅞	8⅛	
Columbia Natl	10	3	3½	
CombinsAm .66	211	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
ConnGenIns 1.04	147	51	51½	—¼
ContAmLife 1		15½	16¼	
CottonState Lfe		4½	5	
Crum&Frst 1.40a	56	25⅝	26½	
CrumFer pf2.40		82	86	.....
Durham Life .80	4	22¼	23¼	
ERC Corp .55	39	16½	17½	
Eldorado Genl		1	1⅛	
EmpFirMar .20e		5¼	5⅞	
Empire Gen	2	2½	2⅞	
EmployerCas .90		18½	20	
Equit Gen Cp .50	3	13	14	
EquitLifelowa .64		13¼	13¾	—⅛
Excelsior NY .60		6½	8½	
Farm Home Life		7	8½	
FarmNewWL .16	59	41	43	—½
FarmersGrp 1.20	47	59½	60½	—½
FidelCp Va	37	2⅛	2⅝	
FidelUnLife 1	7	19¾	20¼	+⅛
FinlSecGrp .32		3½	4	
FstAmFin .28	9	11½	12½	
FstColonyLfe .40	z90	9⅝	9⅞	
FstExecutive Cp		3	3½	
FstFederLfe .40		7¾	8½	—¼
First United Inc		1½	1¾	
Fortune Nat s	22	3½	4½	—¼
FoundationFinl s	34	⅝	⅞	
FounderFinl .05e		1¾	2	
Franklin Life .84	108	18⅞	19¼	
GermanIns .33e		7	9	
GlobeLfeAcc .20		9⅞	10⅛	
GovtEmpLfe .24	73	12½	13½	
GlSouthnCp .68	26	14¾	15¼	+⅛
GuarntyNat .25e		4½	5	
Hamilton Intl	9	1⅞	2⅛	
Hanoverins .24	18	7¼	8¼	
HartfdStmBoil 2	3	35¼	37¼	+¼
HomeBenef 1.08	3	23	24	
IndepLibty Lfe	30	1½	1⅞	—⅛
IndepLfeAcc .56	115	9¾	10⅛	+¼
IndianaGrp .50	15	11⅞	12⅝	
Intercntl Finl	2	1¾	2¼	
Interlincl .28		4⅝	4¾	
IntlLifeHolding s	2	3	3½	
InvestGrnty Lfe		18½	13¼	
InvHeritKy .14e	1	9	9¾	
InvstIns Am		2¾	3½	
JeffrsnNatLf .28	2	11⅜	11⅞	
KansCityLfe 1.20	6	29¼	30¼	
KemperCorp .80	23	21	21¾	
KyCentLfe .20	29	6½	6⅞	—⅛
LamarLife .40		13¼	14¼	
LibrtyNatLfe .60	97	22½	22	—¼
Life Am Bost		2¼	2¾	
LifeInsGa .80	9	17¾	18¼	
Life Invinc .08	2	5⅛	5⅞	
Lifesurance Cp		3⅛	3⅜	
LincIncLf .40a	z30	8¼	9	
La Sou Life		1⅝	2⅛	
LoyalAm LfeIns		6¼	9¼	
Manch Lfe Cas s		⅛	½	
MassGen Lfe		3⅛	4	
McMillen Cp .32	½3		4¼	
MercuryGenl .44	7	11⅛	11⅞	
MidwstNat Ohio		5¾	6¾	
MinnTitleFinl .42		7¼	8¼	
ModrnSecL .10e	8	1⅜	1⅞	
MonarchCap .84	72	11¼	12¼	—⅜
MonumentCp .48	67	10¾	11¼	
MotClAmIns .14	5	1	1½	—⅛
Mut Sav Lfe .40a		7⅝	8½	
NN Corp 1.20	18	13	13¾	+¼
NatLifeFla .15e	3	3⅜	3¾	+⅛
NatOldLine .25	24	4¼	4½	
NatResrvLf .30a	6	11	12	—¼
NatSecurIns s		3¾	4¼	
NatWestn Lf	1	4¼	4½	
Nationwide A .25	16	7⅜	8	
North Centrl .07e		5¾	6¼	
NoreastHart .94	1	13	14½	
NorNatLfe .05e		2½	2⅞	
NowstNatLfe .65	10	16⅜	16⅞	
Occident Lf .02e	2	3	3¼	
Oh Casualty 1.32	15	44⅝	44⅞	
OldRepInt .70a	197	10	10¾	+¾
PacStd Life	4	1½	1⅞	
PeerlessIns .50	4	6¾	7¼	
Penn Life	118	2½	2¾	
Phila Life .50r	32	10⅞	11⅛	—⅛
PiedmtMan .14		3⅛	4½	
PreferdRisk .20e	12	9¾	10¾	
Pres Life		2½	3	0
ProtectiveLfe .68	2	10½	14	
ProvLfeND .25a		12⅝	13⅛	
Prov Lfe Acc .66	18	27½	29	—½
ReliableLife .70e		10¼	11	
Reoub Nat Life	3	3⅜	3⅞	
Ryonins Grp		10¼	12½	
Safeco Corp 1.10	69	36½	37	+
StPaulCos .72	324	31½	32	—¾
SecurAmLfe .30r	10	8	8¾	
SecurConn Lfe	2	7	7½	
SecurLfeAcc .44	4	9⅛	9½	
SecurLfeGa .22e	8	7¾	8½	
SouUnAla .10e	z14	3⅝	4⅛	
SouthlandFin .30	10	10⅛	10⅝	
SouthwstrnLife 1	49	27½	28	+⅛
SovereignCp .05r	2	3¼	4	
StLifeIndiana .26	10	10⅛	10⅞	
StdSec Life	1	4½	7	
Satesm Grp .25e	5	3⅜	4½	
SuretyFinl .08	20	3¼	3⅝	
TimeHolding .50	z50	11	12	
TransprtLfe .17e	3	3⅜	3⅞	
Unicoa		29¾	30¼	
UnitAmer Life		2¼	2¼	
UnFireCaslt 1.10		16¾	17¾	
UnitFireIns .50		7	7½	
UnitLbrtyLf .25e	16	3	4	+½
UnitSvLf III	3	2⅛	3½	
UnitSvcLife .40	5	9⅛	10	
Variable Annut	18	8⅝	9⅛	+⅛
Vico Corp		2	2⅛	
WestnCasSur .72	25	19½	20	+⅛
WestnStaLfe .25a	z11	7¾	8½	
Windsor Lfe		2⅛	2⅝	
WrldSvcLfe .20e	10	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
Zenith Nat Ins	11	4⅛	4⅝	
Zenith United	23	1⅛	1⅝	—⅛

French Jobless Rate

PARIS, April 18 (AP-DJ).—French unemployment declined 4.1 per cent in March to 938,000 from 978,900 in February, unadjusted figures published by the Labor Ministry show. At the same time, the number of vacancies increased 15.3 per cent to 120,000 from 103,000 in February.

American Exchange Options

Option & price	Apr Vol.	Apr Last	Jul Vol.	Jul Last	Oct Vol.	Oct Last	N.Y. Close
Aetna 20	21	5	2	5⅛	a	a	25¼
Aetna 25	136	1-16	35	1⅞	45	2⅛	25¼
Aetna 30	b	b	55	½	25	1 2-16	25¼
Am Cya 20	2	4⅛	a	a	b	b	24⅞
Am Cya 25	38	1-16	67	1⅛	36	1 11-16	24⅞
Am Cya 30	a	a	33	½	29	9-16	24⅞
Am Hom 30	27	5	27	5⅛	a	a	34⅝
Am Hom 35	280	1-16	63	1¼	7	2⅛	34⅝
Asarco 15	80	2½	24	3⅛	9	4½	17⅛
Asarco 20	b	b	280	11-16	51	1⅛	17⅛
Beat F 20	170	3⅛	81	3⅛	5	4⅜	23⅛
Beat F 25	a	a	53	⅝	126	1½	23⅛
Burrgh 80	42	22½	4	24⅝	b	b	102¼
Burrgh 90	97	12	82	15½	10	16⅞	102¼
Burrgh 100	585	1¾	109	7⅝	28	10⅞	102¼
Burrgh 110	a	a	342	3⅛	15	5⅞	102¼
C Tel 15	a	a	32	¼	18	½	13⅞
Chase 25	127	3⅞	21	4⅞	23	5	28⅞
Deere 45	5	15⅝	1	16⅛	b	b	61⅛
Deere 50	27	11⅛	7	12	2	12⅞	61⅛
Deere 60	70	⅞	25	4⅞	12	6⅞	61⅛
Deere 70	b	b	30	1⅞	2	3	61⅛
Dig Eq 120	4	53¼	2	55⅛	b	b	174¼
Dig Eq 130	1	45½	4	45⅝	b	b	174¼
Dig Eq 140	16	33½	8	36½	b	b	174¼
Dig Eq 150	34	24½	12	27½	2	34⅛	174¼
Dig Eq 160	141	14⅛	24	19⅞	3	26½	174¼
Dig Eq 170	528	4	50	13½	12	19	174¼
Dig Eq 180	b	b	211	8⅝	32	14¼	174¼
Disney 38⅞	20	16¼	b	b	b	b	55½
Disney 43⅞	7	11	12	12⅞	b	b	55½
Disney 48½	142	6	16	9	b	b	55½
Disney 45	30	9⅞	5	11⅜	b	b	55½
Disney 50	217	4⅞	191	8	45	10⅝	55½
Disney 60	a	a	665	3⅛	170	5⅞	55½
Du Pnt 120	3	24½	2	26¾	b	b	146
Du Pnt 130	4	15½	2	17¾	6	22	146
Du Pnt 140	380	6	35	10¾	5	15¼	146
Du Pnt 150	50	1-16	74	5⅞	29	10¼	146
Du Pnt 160	a	a	50	2¾	70	6⅛	146
Fst Ch 9½	14	5¾	b	b	b	b	15½
Fst Ch 14¼	177	11-16	b	b	b	b	15½
Fst Ch 10	4	5¼	2	6	a	a	15½
Fst Ch 15	817	5-16	175	1⅞	122	7-16	15½
G Tel 20	5	5⅝	20	6	b	b	25⅝
G Tel 25	547	⅝	147	1⅛	46	2⅛	25⅝
G Tel 30	a	a	52	5-16	171	⅝	25⅝
Gillet 30	521	15-16	6	3⅛	a	a	32
Gillet 35	a	a	16	13-16	9	1⅜	32
Goodyr 20	165	¾	34	2	27	2⅛	21
Goodyr 25	a	a	176	⅜	149	¾	21
Greyhd 20	b	b	56	3-16	49	½	15¼
Gulf O 20	131	4⅞	11	4⅝	a	a	24½
Gulf O 25	a	a	282	11-16	83	1 5-16	24½
H F C 15	11	3	5	4	a	a	18
H F C 20	a	a	75	⅛	69	13-16	18
Hercul 40	b	b	5	½	a	a	32⅞
Lilly 45	33	5	8	7⅞	23	9⅝	49⅞
Lilly 50	246	1-16	35	3⅞	2	6	49⅞
Lilly 60	a	a	127	1	33	2¼	49⅞
Merril 15	128	10¼	21	11	35	11⅛	25¼
Merril 20	371	5¼	309	6⅛	112	6⅞	25¼
Merril 25	1726	5-16	839	3	307	4	25¼
Merril 30	b	b	1395	1 7-16	446	2½	25¼
Merril 35	b	b	1253	9-16	474	1 7-16	25¼
Mesa P 15	a	a	12	7¼	b	b	21¾
Mesa P 20	199	1¾	106	2⅞	10	3⅜	21¾
Mesa P 25	a	a	91	⅞	40	1⅝	21¾
Mesa P 30	a	a	a	5-16	45	⅝	21¾
Motrla 40	33	7¼	22	9	b	b	47½
Motrla 45	100	2¼	14	5¼	6	6⅞	47½
Motrla 50	a	a	582	15-16	8	4½	47½
Pfizer 25	94	2¼	21	3⅛	4	4⅝	27⅝
Pfizer 30	a	a	169	1	69	1⅞	27⅝
Ph Mor 45	15	10	b	b	b	b	55⅛
Ph Mor 50	98	5	14	6⅛	7	7⅛	55⅛
Ph Mor 60	a	a	49	1 9-16	4	2⅞	55¼
Phelps 35	4	9¼	1	9½	a	a	44⅞
Phelps 40	28	3⅞	5	4⅞	a	a	44⅞
Phelps 45	a	a	19	2	1	3¼	44⅞
Proc G 80	14	9½	9	10	a	a	89⅞
Proc G 90	455	1-16	111	3½	30	5⅝	89⅞
Proc G 100	a	a	8	15-16	20	1 15-16	89⅞
Rite A 15	130	7-16	103	2⅛	61	3	16
Rite A 20	a	a	141	⅜	83	1¼	16
St Cal 25	2	8⅞	a	a	10	9⅞	34⅛
St Cal 30	148	3⅞	60	4⅞	24	5⅛	34⅛
St Cal 35	a	a	206	1⅛	582	3-16	34⅛
T R W 25	1	7¾	a	a	a	a	32⅞
T R W 30	47	2½	12	3⅛	a	a	32⅞
T R W 35	a	a	37	1⅛	5	2⅛	32⅞
Tandy 30	20	9⅞	38	10⅞	1	12	39⅛
Tandy 35	46	4½	42	6½	24	7⅞	39⅛
Tandy 40	1579	1-16	484	3½	127	5	39⅛
Tandy 45	b	b	394	1⅞	107	3⅛	39⅛
Tandy 50	b	b	392	15-16	90	1⅞	39⅛
Texaco 20	32	5⅞	4	5¾	10	5⅞	25¼
Texaco 25	1758	⅛	60	13-16	112	1 15-16	25¼
Texaco 30	a	a	414	¼	235	⅝	25¼
U Carb 50	5	18½	a	a	b	b	69⅞
U Carb 60	58	9⅛	46	10¼	6	11	69⅞
U Carb 70	36	1-16	263	3¼	27	5	69⅞
U Carb 80	a	a	85	13-16	33	2	69⅞
U S St 60	8	18½	5	19½	b	b	79½
U S St 70	34	8⅞	35	10⅛	10	12¼	79½
U S St 80	211	1-16	208	4	9	6⅝	79½
U S St 90	b	b	52	11-16	62	9-16	79½
Westng 10	78	4⅞	38	5⅛	19	5½	15⅛
Westng 15	906	1-16	762	1⅞	2901	15-16	15⅛
Wrn Lm 30	33	3⅝	a	a	a	a	33¾
Wrn Lm 35	43	1-16	247	1⅝	27	2⅞	33¾
Wrn Lm 40	a	a	159	¾	6	11-16	33¾

Option & price	May Vol.	May Last	Aug Vol.	Aug Last	Nov Vol.	Nov Last
A M F 15	20	4⅝	b	b	b	
A M F 20	51	11-16	29	1⅝	7	
A M F 25	29	¼	2	5-16	48	
A S A 25	160	⅞	125	2¼	75	
A S A 30	125	⅛	214	⅞	240	
A S A 35	18	⅛	67	⅜	77	
A S A 40	161	1-16	b	b	b	
A S A 20	b	b	12	4⅞	22	
Avnet 15	21	3¼	16	3⅜	11	
Avnet 20	241	7-16	103	1⅜	77	
Caterp 70	a	a	1	14	b	
Caterp 80	50	5⅛	a	a	a	
Caterp 90	23	¾	5	2⅞	12	4
Con Ed 15	2	1¾	5	2⅛	a	
Con Ed 20	a	a	1	3-16	27	
Dr Pep 10	a	a	2	5	a	
Dr Pep 15	32	11-16	821	5-16	16	
Dr Pep 20	18	1-16	2	⅜	36	
El Pas 10	a	a	1	3⅝	a	
El Pas 15	46	⅛	48	7-16	25	
Fleetw 15	6	3	7	3⅛	12	
Fleetw 20	46	7-16	17	13-16	12	
Grace 25	26	3	6	4	2	
Grace 30	224	7-16	84	1⅛	28	
Grace 35	36	⅛	80	5-16	14	
La Pac 15	17	13-16	27	1⅜	61	
La Pac 20	15	⅛	70	11-16	48	
N Dist 25	23	7-16	15	1⅜	57	
Nort S 20	50	⅜	a	a	128	
Nort S 25	75	1-16	a	a	5	
Penney 50	11	6⅛	5	8		
Penney 60	2	⅜	6	2⅜	6	
Phil P 50	5	6½	a	a	a	
Phil P 55	72	2⅜	b	b	b	
Phil P 60	79	13-16	22	2⅛	1	
Searle 15	96	11-16	143	1⅛	91	
Searle 20	26	⅛	128	½	73	
Simp P 15	321	9-16	26	2½	18	
Simp P 20	241	¼	72	13-16	47	1
Simp P 25	22	⅛	14	⅜	4	1
Sterlg 15	a	a	a	a	2	
Sterlg 20	34	5-16	40	⅞	211	
Tennco 25	21	2	10	3	9	
Tennco 30	34	⅛	61	11-16	46	
Tiger 10	32	5⅛	17	6	b	
Tiger 15	70	1¼	64	2	64	
Tiger 20	198	⅛	97	11-16	137	1
Zenith 25	10	10⅛	9	10⅝	b	
Zenith 30	7	5⅛	4	6¼	b	
Zenith 35	47	15-16	32	3	5	
Zenith 40	113	7-16	22	1½	2	

Total volume 38,701. Open interest 827,1..
a—Not traded. b—No option offered.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase p...

Chicago Options Table

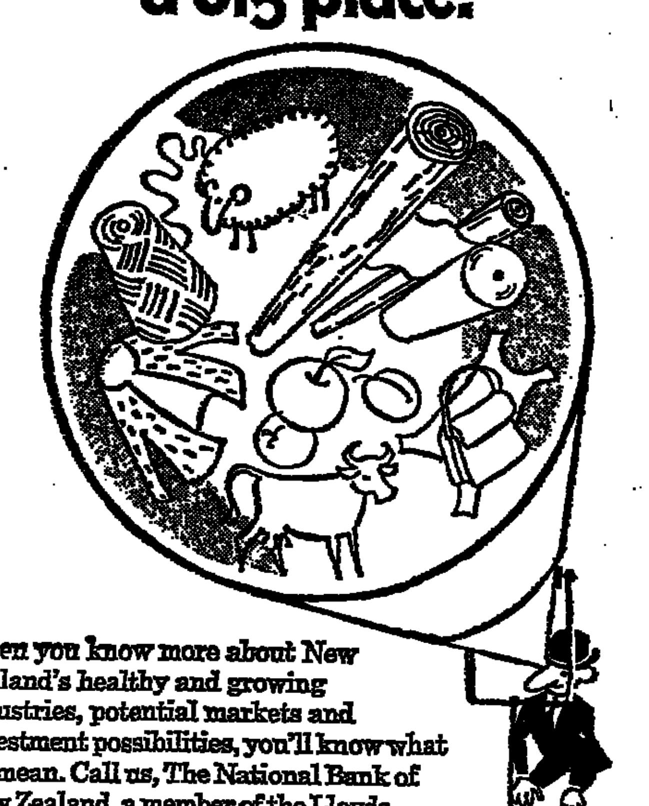
Option & price	Apr Vol.	Apr Last	Jul Vol.	Jul Last	Oct Vol.	Oct Last	N.Y. Close
Alcoa 35	1	12½	a	a	b	b	47⅜
Alcoa 40	59	7¾	11	8½	b	b	47⅜
Alcoa 45	161	2⅛	19	4⅝	2	5½	47⅜
Alcoa 50	a	a	69	1 15-16	19	3⅛	47⅜
Am Tel 45	55	10⅜	9	10⅝	b	b	55½
Am Tel 50	307	5⅜	7	6	7	6⅛	55½
Am Tel 55	692	7-16	100	1 11-16	45	2⅝	55½
Am Tel 60	b	b	33	7-16	114	15-16	55½
Atl R 80	12	10½	5	12¼	a	a	90¼
Atl R 90	1299	3-16	348	5⅛	28	7¾	90¼
Atl R 100	a	a	92	1¾	7	3⅛	90¼
Avon 30	79	9¾	35	10⅛	b	b	39⅝
Avon 35	574	4¾	70	6⅛	15	7⅛	39⅝
Avon 0	2360	1-16	550	3	95	4½	39⅝
Avon 45	2	1-16	341	1¼	288	2⅛	39⅝
Beth S 30	6	10⅞	2	10½	b	b	41
Beth S 35	101	5⅞	7	5⅞	a	a	41
Beth S 40	568	7-16	211	2 13-16	8	4	41
Beth S 45	a	a	301	1⅛	20	2⅛	41
Beth S 50	b	b	49	5-16	a	a	41
Bruns 10	176	3⅞	42	4⅛	12	5	14
Bruns 15	a	a	302	1	97	1⅛	14
Burl N 35	b	b	a	a	8	4¾	36⅞
Burl N 40	b	b	19	1¼	7	2¼	36⅞
Citicp 25	5	8⅞	a	a	b	b	34⅞
Citicp 30	362	4⅛	31	5¼	1	6	34⅞
Citicp 35	179	1-16	207	2	87	2 5-16	34⅞
Delta 30	13	10¼	a	a	b	b	40⅜
Delta 35	24	5⅛	10	6⅛	a	a	40⅜
Delta 40	204	¼	60	3	3	4⅛	40⅜
Delta 45	b	b	51	1¼	15	2	40⅜
Dow Ch 80	1	28⅛	b	b	b	b	108⅜
Dow Ch 90	13	18	17	19	b	b	108⅜
Dow Ch 100	90	8¼	11	10½	a	a	108⅜
Dow Ch 110	215	1-16	48	4½	5	7⅛	108⅜
Eas Kd 90	65	24¼	1	26	b	b	114⅛
Eas Kd 100	162	14⅛	76	16	27	23	114⅛
Eas Kd 110	1335	4¾	316	11⅛	54	16¼	114⅛
Eas Kd 120	24	1-16	396	6⅞	111	10	114⅛
Exxon 80	22	12⅜	a	a	b	b	92⅛
½304000 1 Exxon 100	112	1-16	101	1 5-16	34	2½	
F N M 10	62	5	b	b	b	b	15⅛
F N M 15	2591	⅛	935	1⅛	127	1¾	15⅛
F N M 20	a	a	397	3-16	174	⅛	15⅛
Fluor 30	b	b	91	3⅛	16	4½	31
Fluor 35	b	b	43	1½	75	2½	31
Ford 35	5	24⅛	b	b	b	b	59⅜
Ford 40	46	20	6	20¼	b	b	59⅜
Ford 45	38	15	23	15¼	15	15½	59⅜
Ford 50	79	9⅛	102	11	29	11⅞	59⅜
Ford 60	b	b	181	3⅞	43	5¼	59⅜
G M 45	2	24½	b	b	b	b	70¼
G M 50	44	20⅛	23	20⅛	b	b	70¼
G M 60	203	10	138	11	27	14⅞	70¼
G M 70	b	b	261	3⅞	36	5⅞	70¼
Gen El 40	2	12	b	b	b	b	52⅛
Gen El 45	58	6⅞	5	7⅝	b	b	52⅛
Gen El 50	1020	1⅞	113	4	32	5¼	52⅛
Gen El 60	a	a	92	⅜	44	1 9-16	52⅛
Glf Wn 18½	332	4⅞	51	5⅝	b	b	23¼
Glf Wn 20	521	3	108	4	59	4⅞	23¼
Glf Wn 22¾	1167	⅛	104	2¼	b	b	23¼
Glf Wn 25	3	1-16	845	1¼	210	2⅛	23¼
Gt Wst 10	8	7⅞	a	a	b	b	17⅞
Gt Wst 15	496	2⅞	70	3⅞	12	4	17⅞
Gt Wst 0	a	a	150	11-16	76	1⅜	17⅞
Halbtn 140	94	3½	34	11½	a	a	143⅜
Halbtn 150	5	1-16	41	7½	7	12½	143⅜
Halbtn 160	a	a	104	4⅞	2	8¾	143⅜
Halbtn 170	a	a	229	1⅞	6	4⅞	143⅜
Halbtn 130	b	b	1	18	a	a	143⅜
Homstk 30	99	7⅞	2	8½	9	9½	37½
Homstk 35	340	2 7-16	145	4½	53	6⅛	37½
Homstk 40	a	a	273	2⅞	96	3⅞	37½
Homstk 45	4	1-16	169	⅞	b	b	37½
Homstk 50	58	1-16	b	b	b	b	37½
I B M 180	27	75½	b	b	b	b	255⅞
I B M 200	250	55¼	47	61½	b	b	255⅞
I B M 220	394	36	295	43	16	48	255⅞
I B M 240	717	15¾	576	27¼	81	33½	255⅞
I B M 260	2644	1-16	1459	14⅞	183	20⅞	255⅞
I B M 280	b	b	896	6⅛	139	11½	255⅞
I N A 30	a	a	7	8⅛	a	a	38⅛
I N A 35	21	3⅞	a	a	a	a	38⅛
I N A 40	a	a	84	1½	7	2 7-16	38⅛
I T T 20	178	5⅞	32	6⅞	1	7¼	26⅜
I T T 25	1576	15-16	370	2 11-16	134	3¾	26⅜
I T T 30	8	1-16	371	11-16	454	1¼	26⅜
In Har 20	32	5	10	5¼	32	5⅝	25⅛
In Har 25	445	1-16	257	1 5-16	112	2⅛	25⅛
In Har 30	3	1-16	185	⅜	40	13-16	25⅛
In Min 35	515	1-16	157	2⅜	59	3⅜	34⅞
In Min 40	1	1-16	264	11-16	133	1 7-16	34⅞
In Min 45	16	1-16	68	⅛	b	b	34⅞
In Pap 50	1	20¾	1	21	b	b	71½
In Pap 60	10	11⅛	14	12⅛	4	13½	71½
In Pap 70	264	1 1-16	59	4⅛	2	6⅞	71½
In Pap 80	5	1-16	38	1⅛	9	3¼	71½
John J 80	2	9¼	1	11½	2	12⅞	90¼
John J 90	364	⅛	40	4⅛	1	6⅛	90¼
John J 100	a	a	10	1⅛	79	2⅜	90¼
Kenn C 30	148	3⅞	77	5⅛	33	6⅛	34
Kenn C 35	1	1-16	107	1¾	114	2⅞	34
Kerr M 70	87	1-16	101	3⅜	3	5⅞	67¾
Kerr M 80	a	a	125	1	16	2⅜	67¾
Kerr M 90	a	a	5	7-16	b	b	67¾
Kerr M 60	b	b	4	9¾	3	11½	67¾
Kresge 25	1	11	b	b	b	b	35⅝
Kresge 30	63	5½	30	6⅜	1	8	35⅝
Kresge 35	1125	7-16	363	2 13-16	47	4⅛	35⅝
Kresge 40	b	b	272	1	66	2	35⅝
Loews 20	48	6	42	8	1	7¾	27¼
Loews 25	391	1⅛	100	3⅞	72	4⅞	27¼
Loews 30	4	1-16	258	1⅞	11	2 5-16	27¼
M M M 50	47	12¾	1	13	15	13⅝	62⅝
M M M 60	656	2½	207	4½	14	6	62⅝
M M M 70	b	b	37	¾	2	1⅞	62⅝
Mc Don 40	47	20⅞	b	b	b	b	60¼
Mc Don 45	36	15⅛	b	b	b	b	60¼
Mc Don 50	131	10⅛	107	11⅞	b	b	60¼
Mc Don 60	1581	⅛	391	4⅛	58	6¼	60¼
Mc Don 70	b	b	245	1 5-16	40	2 9-16	60¼
Merck 60	156	11⅜	20	12½	11	13⅝	71¾
Merck 70	432	1⅛	68	4⅜	10	6⅞	71¾
Merck 80	a	a	48	1 7-16	46	2⅛	71¾
Monsan 70	7	18½	10	19½	b	b	89½
Monsan 80	107	8½	60	11⅛	16	12⅝	89½
Monsan 90	78	1-16	124	5	6	7	89½
Monsan 100	6	1-16	84	1¾	22	3⅛	89½
N C R 25	b	b	14	3⅞	22	4¾	27
N C R 30	b	b	53	1⅜	67	2⅛	27
Nw Air 15	34	10⅞	b	b	b	b	26½
Nw Air 20	43	6	89	6⅜	b	b	26½
Nw Air 25	261	1 3-16	107	2⅞	3	3⅜	26½
Nw Air 30	a	a	168	1⅛	52	2⅛	26½
Nw Air 35	b	b	15	5-16	34	15-16	26½
Pennz 20	31	7½	9	8	20	8⅞	27½
Pennz 25	107	2 7-16	49	3⅜	18	4⅛	27½
Pennz 30	b	b	142	1⅛	146	2	27½
Pepsi 80	b	b	6	2¼	a	a	74⅜
Polar 30	1023	3½	580	5⅞	161	7	33½
Polar 35	473	1-16	1363	3	342	4½	33½
Polar 40	48	1-16	892	1 7-16	347	2 11-16	33½
R C A 15	21	10⅛	9	10½	b	b	25⅛
R C A 20	310	5⅛	63	6	31	6⅜	25⅛
R C A 25	1789	1-16	404	2½	134	3¼	25⅛
R C A 30	b	b	237	⅞	91	1 9-16	25⅛
Sears 60	17	13½	a	a	3	15⅝	73⅝
Sears 70	517	3½	55	6⅜	18	8½	73⅝
Sears 80	2	1-16	155	2	30	3⅛	73⅝
Sperry 35	4	11⅛	a	a	b	b	46½
Sperry 40	101	6⅛	10	8½	5	8¼	46½
Sperry 45	763	1⅛	94	4⅜	20	6	46½
Sperry 50	b	b	179	2	95	3⅛	46½
Syntex 30	18	1-16	482	2⅞	281	3⅛	28⅞
Syntex 35	58	1-16	537	¾	145	1⅞	28⅞
Tesoro 10	10	4⅝	7	4⅝	b	b	14⅛
Tesoro 15	176	1-16	295	15-16	169	1½	14⅛
Tesoro 20	a	a	133	3-16	146	9-16	14⅛
Tex In 0	26	31	6	32⅞	b	b	121⅞
Tex In 100	40	21⅝	9	23	2	25½	121⅞
Tex In 110	96	11	53	15⅛	11	17⅜	121⅞
Tex In 120	b	b	174	4⅛	5	7⅞	121⅞
Upjohn 30	80	10⅛	b	b	b	b	40⅛
Upjohn 35	153	4⅞	2	6½	b	b	40⅛
Upjohn 40	961	1-16	229	2 15-16	72	4⅛	40⅛
Upjohn 45	1	1-16	263	1⅛	135	2½	40⅛
Upjohn 50	a	a	266	5-16	120	1¼	40⅛
Weyerh 35	5	12½	a	a	b	b	47⅜
Weyerh 40	82	7¼	3	8	17	8⅛	47⅜
Weyerh 45	156	2¼	137	3⅞	66	4⅞	47⅜
Weyerh 50	b	b	83	1½	184	2½	47⅜
Xerox 45	26	6⅞	25	9⅛	b	b	52
Xerox 50	1679	1½	558	6⅛	274	7⅜	52
Xerox 60	8	1-16	813	2 1-16	220	3⅞	52
Xerox 70	4	1-16	203	½	377	1⅛	52

Option & price	May Vol.	May Last	Aug Vol.	Aug Last	Nov Vol.	Nov Last	Close
A E P 19¾	78	2⅛	4	2½	b	b	22⅛
A E P 24⅜	5	1-16	2	3-16	b	b	22⅛
A E P 20	b	b	b	b	25	2⅜	22⅛
A E P 25	b	b	b	b	90	⅜	22⅛
A M P 30	20	4⅞	9	5¼	3	6⅛	34⅛
A M P 35	74	1 5-16	21	2 13-16	5	3⅝	34⅛
Am Hos 40	a	a	a	a	27	2	34⅞
Baxter 40	25	2 1-16	5	4	6	5½	41
Baxter 45	17	⅜	7	1¾	16	2⅜	41
Baxter 50	a	a	19	¾	a	a	41
Blk Dk 25	52	⅛	30	1 9-16	54	2¼	23⅝
Blk Dk 30	30	⅛	21	9-16	30	1	23⅝

Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last
Boeing 25	27	2 5-16	24	3⅛	1	
Boeing 30	65	⅜	21	1 5-16	16	
Bois C 25	42	2⅞	30	3⅞	2	
Bois C 30	109	7-16	82	1⅛	36	
C B S 45	5	9	a	a	b	
C B S 50	42	4	3	4½	a	
C B S 60	7	⅛	9	1¼	a	
C Data 15	5	9	a	a	b	
C Data 20	97	4⅛	10	5	b	
C Data 25	309	1	160	2¼	103	
Tex In 120	686	1½	210	8⅝	10	
C Data 30	73	⅛	60	15-16	190	
Cmw Ed 30	3	¼	6	11-16	7	
Coke 80	128	5½	31	8⅝	5	
Coke 90	222	1	73	3⅛	52	
Coke 100	135	3-16	48	11-16	b	
Colgat 25	55	2⅛	9	3¼	31	
Colgat 30	74	⅜	195	1⅛	152	
Gen Fd 25	a	a	a	a	3	
Gen Fd 30	20	7-16	67	1⅛	41	
Gn Dyn 40	35	11¼	a	a	a	
Gn Dyn 45	32	6¼	15	9	6	
Gn Dyn 50	109	2⅞	13	4⅞	11	
H Inns 10	2	5½	b	b	b	
H Inns 15	106	⅞	151	1 13-16	62	
H Inns 20	434	⅛	306	11-16	96	
Hewlet 90	7	24	a	a	b	
Hewlet 100	49	14¼	2	16½	a	
Hewlet 110	40	6	17	10¼	a	
Hewlet 120	115	1⅞	22	5¼	1	
Honwll 25	8	20½	b	b	b	
Honwll 30	14	15	a	a	b	
Honwll 35	102	10⅝	35	11½	b	
Honwll 40	125	6	15	7⅜	b	
Honwll 45	421	2½	63	5	41	
Honwll 50	511	⅞	129	2⅝	137	
Honwll 60	38	⅛	45	⅜	82	1
In Flv 25	77	2	9	3¼	a	
In Flv 30	22	5-16	20	1¼	1	
J Manv 20	a	a	14	9⅜	b	
J Manv 25	23	5⅛	6	5⅞	17	
J Manv 30	99	1	113	2⅛	71	
J Manv 35	b	b	63	¾	28	
J Walt 30	1	11	2	10¾	b	
J Walt 35	9	6	1	6	b	
J Walt 40	49	1⅛	28	3	10	
J Walt 45	46	5-16	6	1⅛	44	
Mobil 45	20	12¼	a	a	b	
Mobil 50	63	7½	26	8⅛	a	
Mobil 55	46	2 9-16	96	4	b	
Mobil 60	27	13-16	61	1 13-16	70	2
N Semi 35	2	13¾	1	14⅛	b	
N Semi 40	248	8¾	14	10⅝	b	
N Semi 45	356	4⅞	152	7	23	
N Semi 50	477	2 1-16	317	4⅝	37	
N Semi 60	384	⅜	188	1½	182	
Occi 10	1	5⅛	2	5⅛	b	
Occi 15	171	⅜	200	1⅞	131	1
Occi 20	48	1-16	50	5-16	25	1
Raythn 45	7	5⅞	a	a	a	
Raythn 50	28	1⅞	2	4⅞	a	
Raythn 60	a	a	8	15-16	12	1
Rynlds 60	2	1¾	21	3⅛	30	
Rynlds 70	3	⅛	8	⅞	a	
Skylin 15	9	3¾	32	4⅞	b	
Skylin 20	475	¾	299	1⅞	53	
Skylin 25	137	1-16	122	9-16	194	
Slumb 60	6	14⅞	a	a	b	
Slumb 70	15	6	a	a	a	
Slumb 80	16	15-16	5	3½	5	
Southn 10	a	a	1	5	a	
Southn 15	169	5-16	37	⅝	56	
St Ind 45	64	3¼	20	4¾	48	
St Ind 50	29	⅜	21	1¾	2	
Tx Glf 30	10	4⅛	1	5⅛	a	
Tx Glf 35	30	11-16	5	1⅞	22	
U A L 20	26	2 15-16	56	3½	21	
U A L 25	205	⅜	100	1½	92	
U A L 30	96	1-16	77	½	140	
U Tech 45	6	15⅛	a	a	b	
U Tech 50	69	10¼	a	a	a	
U Tech 55	21	5¾	5	8½	a	
U Tech 60	183	2¼	9	4⅞	4	
Utah 40	4	17⅛	a	a	b	
Utah 45	7	12½	4	13¾	b	
Utah 50	103	7¾	30	10¼	15	
Utah 60	281	1¾	75	3⅞	46	
Wilms 20	12	3⅛	50	3⅞	b	
Wilms 25	241	7-16	140	1⅛	282	
Wilms 30	249	1-16	111	⅛	295	
Wilms 35	2	1-16	b	b	b	

Total volume 80,937. Open interest 1,475,3..
a—Not traded. b—No option offered.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase p...

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The National Bank OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

London Office: 8 Moorgate, EC2R 6DB. Telephone: 01-606 8311

Branches throughout New Zealand and Representatives in Tokyo and Singapore.

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account

DM Basis

Australia 8-86	105½	107
CECA 5 3/4-86	98	99½
CPE 6 1/2-86	92	93½
Comm. Urb. 8-86	109	110½
C.C.A. 8-86	106	108
Cred. Nat. 8-86	109½	111
Denmark 8-86	106	108
E.S.B. (Irl) 8 1/4-86	104	105½
Escom 8 1/4-86	95	97
Manitoba 7-89	102	—
Nancy 8-86	105½	107
Norges 7 3/4-86	104½	106
Reed 6 3/4-82	102	103½
S.D.R. 8-86	105½	107
S. Africa 8 3/4-82	96	98
Watney 7-84	100	101½
Apel 9 1/2-85	100½	101½
Cofiroute 9-89	100	101
Cop. City 9 1/4-85	100	101
C.C.A. 9½-85	99¾	100¾
Cop. Tel. 9 1/2-85	100	101
Enso 9 1/4-84	99½	100½
G.I.S. 9 3/4-83	100½	101½
Helsinki 10-88	103	104
Iceland 8 1/2-88	94	95
Iceland 9 1/4-83	100	101
Imatran 9 3/4-85	101	102
Ind. M. Bk. F. 9 1/2-83	101½	102½
Ireland 9 1/4-82	99¼	100¼
Ireland 9 3/4-84	102	103
Manitoba 9 1/4-85	100½	101½
Oslo 8 7/8-82	96¼	97¼
Oslo 9 1/4-85	99½	100½
Pechiney 8 3/4-89	95	96
S.D.R. 9 1/2-87	100½	101½
S.D.R. 9 1/4-85	100½	101½
St. Oil Ind. 8-88	92	93
Swed. State 9 1/4-85	100¼	101¼

DM Bonds
(Average Prices)

Australia 7-87	98
Australia 9-82	103½
Austria 8½-87	104.70
B.P. Comm. Ext. 8¼-83	104¼
City of Bergen 8¾-85	104½
British Gas 6¾-84	95.30
C F P 8½-85	103.35
Csse Nat. Autor. 9½-82	107
Csse Nat. Telec. 8¼-82	105¼
Copenhagen 7¾-88	99½
Courtaulds 7½-86	97
Courtaulds 6½-87	87
Denmark 8¼-82	103½
Daimler-Benz Fin. 8-85	106½
E I B 7¾-86	100.40
E I B 8-80	103.35
Estel 8½-85	101.40
Eurofima 8-83	103.60
Europarat 7-83	90.20
Finland 7-87	90½
Forsmarks 8¼-83	102
I C I Int. Fin. 6½-92	82¾
I C I Int. Fin. 8½-82	103¼
Ind. Hyp. Finn 9-84	103½
Int. Am. Dev. Bk 8½-85	102.20
Johannesburg 8-86	81
K H D Fin. Hold. 6¾-87	91.20
K L M Int. 8½-85	102½
Montanunion 6½-82	91
Montanunion 8-82	102.90
Newfoundland 6½-88	86
New Zealand 7-87	96¾
Norsk Hydro 9-87	105¾
Norway 8¼-80	105.40
Oester. Donaukw. 6¾-88	92¾
Oester. Donaukw. 8¾-85	105¼
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	94½
Philip Morris 6¾-87	98¼
Philips 8¾-82	106¼
Post-Och Kred.Bk. 8½-83	103
Prov. Quebec 6½-87	91¾
Sth Afr. Railw. 9½-80	98
Sveriges Inv. Bk. 8½-83	103½
Tenneco 7¾-86	101
Sanko Steamship 8½-80	103½
Unilever 8½-87	106¼
Voest-Alpine 8½-85	102½
Worldbank 6¾-87	94.10
Worldbank 8-82	102¾
Worldbank 8¼-83	102.90

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	68½	70½
CECA 8-85	99½	101
E N E L 7¾-86	82	84
Eurofima 7¾-81	100	101½
Interfrigo 7½-86	91½	93

* For trading in DM.

French Francs

Air Liquide 8¼-81	92¾	93¾
BASF 7½-87	77¼	79¾
CNT 7½-87	84¼	85¼
EIB 7½-81	89½	90½
Gervais 8-87	72	74
New Zeal. 7½-87	75½	76½
Oslo 7½-87	77	78
Petrol BP 7-80	94½	95½
Qu. Prov. 7½-87	76½	77½
Renault 7½-87	75¼	76¼
Rhone-Poulenc 7½-87	75¼	76¼
Roussel 7-79	96	97
Ug. Kuhlmann 8-78	96¼	97¼
World Bank 7½-87	77	78
Charbonnages 10-80	100	101
Charbonnages 10¼-82	100	101

Guilders

ABN 9½-79	104	105
AMRO 9½-79	104½	105½
Arbed 6½-80	95½	96½
BP 6-70	96½	97½
Cons. Foods 6½-80	97½	98½
Eurofima 5¾-79	96	97
FIB 9½-79	103½	104½
Govett 6½-79	97¼	98¼
Holl. Inns 6½-79	95½	96½
KLM 6-79	96	97
Ned. Gas Un. 9¾-79	104¾	105¾
New Zealand 6¼-79	98½	99½
Philips 6-79	97½	98½
Sperry 6½-79	99	100
St. Brands 6½-79	98	99

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	77½	79½
EIB 7-86	83	85
Burmah 7-86	51	53
Cons. Eur. 7-87	78	80
Denmark 6¾-87	75	77
Gr. Met. Hot 6¾-87	57	59
Finland 7-87	77	79
ISE 6½-87	65	67
Oslo 6¾-87	75	77
Reed 6¾-87	56	58
Slater 7½-87	49	51

NYSE Averages

Week ended April 15, 1976
New York Stock Exchange

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Indust.	60.13	59.50	59.79	+ 0.18
Transp.	37.76	37.33	37.78	+ 0.15
Utils	35.38	35.25	35.36	+ 0.12
Finance	52.37	56.68	51.93	+ 0.17
Composite	53.89	53.31	53.55	+ 0.14
Standard & Poor's				
425 Indust	113.71	112.65	113.21	+ 0.36
15 Railroads	44.00	43.58	44.00	+ 0.09
60 Utilities	45.87	45.63	45.87	+ 0.16
500 Stocks	101.05	100.20	100.67	+ 0.32
Dow Jones				
30 Indust	990.24	963.00	980.48	+12.30
30 Transp	205.33	199.15	204.23	+ 1.89
15 Util	87.36	85.15	87.17	+ 1.38
65 Stocks	300.40	292.87	298.90	+ 3.61

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week ended April 15, 1976

	Sales	High	Low	Last Chge
PanOceanO	636,000	18½	16⅛	18⅛ —
HoustOilM	221,200	48¼	43¾	48⅛+3⅜
SyntexCorp	193,000	29⅞	28⅝	28⅞— ½
AsameraO	145,700	11⅞	9½	11⅞+2¼
KaiserInd	138,300	12⅞	11⅛	11⅝— ¼
ChampHo	113,200	5½	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
SambosRst	107,600	16⅞	16	16 — ¾
UnBrndWt	105,300	1⅞	1	1⅛— ¼
ConOilGas	96,300	11½	10⅝	11 — ¼
Turbodyne	93,400	15⅛	11½	15 +3½

Volume: 3,265,815 shares.
Year to date: 265,779,065 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,170.
Advances: 384; declines: 543; unchanged: 243.
New highs: 34; new lows: 36.

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week ended April 15, 1976

	Sales	High	Low	Last Chge
MerrillLyn	727,500	28⅝	24⅞	25¼—3¾
Texaco	520,000	25¾	25⅛	25¾— ⅞
XeroxCorp	462,000	53⅛	51⅞	52 — ½
SignalCo	455,500	19⅞	18⅞	19⅝+3⅝
AmTel&Tel	449,400	56	55¼	55½+ ⅛
Citicorp	438,800	35⅛	33⅞	34⅞+1
CoastStGas	426,600	11⅞	8¾	8⅞—1⅞
ChryslerCp	422,300	20½	19	20½+1½
IBMCorp	419,400	270¾	254¼	255⅞—12
GenMotors	415,100	70⅝	67	70¼+2⅝
Westingh	397,300	15¾	14⅞	15⅛
FordMotors	386,700	59⅞	57⅞	59⅜+1½
Polaroid	366,300	35⅛	32⅞	33½— ⅞
Gulf&West	365,300	24	22¼	23¼+ ⅞
RCACorp	351,300	26⅛	25	25⅛— ⅞
StOilCalif	327,100	34⅞	33¼	34⅛+ ⅝
SonyCorp	325,800	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝
GulfOil	325,800	24½	23⅞	24½+ ⅛
SearleGd	317,500	15¼	14⅛	14½— ⅛
SouthernCo	296,300	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+ ⅛

Issues traded in: 2,033.
Advances: 305; declines: 908; unchanged: 260.
New highs: 62; new lows: 74.

Volume

This week	65,554,780 shares
Previous week	106,228,080 shares
1975 same week	134,605,158 shares
1976 to date	1,969,676,795 shares
1975 to date	1,594,293,180 shares
1974 to date	1,082,366,369 shares

Currency Rates

April 15, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6840	4.93	105.335*	57.455*	30.70y	—	6.89*	106.37*	44.395*
Brussels (c)	39.93	72.37	15.3790	8.3390	4.4650*	14.53	—	15.43	6.4820
Frankfurt	2.5375	4.7083	—	54.33*	2.900x	94.52*	6.510*	100.39*	42.10*
London (z)	1.8555	—	4.7059	8.66	7.619	4.98	72.30	4.9830	11.1830
Milan	876.75	1626.65	345.75	187.61	—	326.80	22.5075	346.48	145.67
Paris	4.66937	8.6745	184.300*	—	5.3635x	174.290*	12.20*	186.050*	77.725*
Zurich	2.5275	4.6897	99.58*	54.09*	0.2886*	94.18*	6.48*	—	41.85*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.02375; Escudo: 29.575; Israeli £: 7.53; Peseta: 67.285; Schilling: 18.135; Sw. krona: 4.40375; Yen: 299.015; Belgian financial franc: 40.175; Canadian $: 0.9883; Hong Kong $: 4.9390.
(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	32½	33
Baystate Corporation	25	25¾
Cleveland Trust Cp.	42	45
Detroit Bank Corporation	49¾	50¾
Fidelcor Inc.	22¼	22¾
First Md. Bncp.	21¾	22½
First Nat Cinn.	27	27⅞
Girard Corporation	39½	40¼
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	35¼	36
Ind Val. Bank & Trust Phi	21	22
Lincoln First Banks	21	21¾
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	56¾	57½
Nat. City Corporation	34¼	35
New England Merch. Boston	15⅛	15⅞
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	30	30½
Pitts. Nat. Corporation	35½	36¼
Prov. Nat. Corporation	22¼	23
Secur. Pac. Corporation	22⅞	23½
Shawmut Ass. Boston	23¼	24⅛
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	22	23
U.S. Trust New York	26¼	28½
U.S. Va. Bankshares	14⅝	15⅜
Virginia Nat. Bnksh.	15¾	16⅝

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R.C. Luxembourg B 7942

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the annual general meeting of the Company will be held at 23 Avenue de la Porte-Neuve, Luxembourg, on April 27th, 1976, at 11 a.m., for the following purposes, namely:

—To receive and adopt the reports of the Directors, statutory auditor and auditors;
—To adopt the balance sheet and the profit and loss account as at December 31, 1975;
—To appropriate the earnings;
—To approve the transfer to the Fund of the results of the Repurchase Company's transactions on the sales and redemptions of shares;
—To discharge the Directors and Statutory Auditor;
—Appointment of Directors and Statutory Auditor, resignation of one Director and appointment of new directors;
—Resolution as to discontinuing or not the publication of quarterly financial reports;
—To transact any other business.

In order to attend the Meeting, the Holders of Bearer shares are requested to lodge their shares five days before the Meeting with one of the undermentioned financial institutions. The shares will remain on deposit until the day following the date of the General Meeting:

—Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg in Luxembourg;
—Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Paris, Geneva, Brussels, London and Amsterdam;
—Banca Comerciale Italiana: head office and branches.

The Board of the Directors.

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For First Time

niority Keeps Some U.S. Blacks on Job

Reginald Stuart

ORK, April 18 (NYT).—e widespread unemploy- t has plagued the nation he last two years, two new phenomena in em- patterns have developed eral leading economists personnel officials at a f major corporations say luence employment pat- several decades.

first time in the history involvement in the na- or movement, the senior- ni worked in favor of a limited basis in the automobile unions when s began laying off work- ondly, those interviewed t weeks noted, white- orkers were hit much e layoffs in the last two th older supervisory level ales affected most with- oup.

cific figures were pro- those interviewed with o seniority systems pro- lacks but the length of nong blacks in steel and le work was cited as the that conclusion. Gov- statistics on white-collar ent trends and also cor- cords were cited as sup- he conclusions regarding lar layoffs.

of the economists and l officials interviewed t these developments, with worsening joblessng youths 16 to 19 years ticularly among blacks, re-emergence of women labor force as active f full-time employment, that major changes may in the makeup of the labor force.

in Is Overshadowed

ain in job security for the automobile and steel owever, was overshadow- e increase in joblessness the entire black labor ring the recession. And recent improvements in unemployment, according ureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, unemployment among nonwhites last month was 12.5 per cent, compared to 6.8 per cent for whites. Of the 7 million unemployed last month, 1.3 million were nonwhites.

Moreover, the seniority blacks attained in the steel unions was concentrated among the lower-paying jobs as was the case to a lesser extent in the automobile unions. Blacks failed to benefit from the seniority system in almost all other industries, they noted, because of their lack of time in the jobs.

In all categories of work last year, unemployment among the civilian labor force averaged 8.5 per cent, according to the bureau's figures. For nonwhites, unemployment averaged 13.9 per cent.

The bureau's figures show further that among blue-collar workers overall unemployment last year averaged 11.7 per cent. But again, for nonwhites, the average was substantially higher, 17.1 per cent.

Seniority System

"Overall, the seniority system worked against blacks," said Dr. Jack Stieber, director of the School of Labor and Industrial Relations at Michigan State University in East Lansing. "As for its working in favor of blacks, it's only true in a limited way."

While not defending the seniority system in total, Prof. Andrew Brimmer of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration said in a recent interview that the seniority-system gains for blacks had significant implications.

"It's a new question that's hard to document but logic suggests that blue-collar workers have accumulated far more seniority than some people realize," Prof. Brimmer said. "They have been in these unions for several generations now. Remember, I said seniority, but not level of work. But because they have seniority they benefited during this current recession whereas in the past they did not."

"This is against the common view that all blacks have benefited in recent times only from equal-opportunity employment efforts," Prof. Brimmer asserted. "But I don't want to write off the seniority system too quickly I want to look at the long run and see more blacks protected next time."

Blacks Lose Ground

Despite his hopes for more benefits from union-seniority rules, Prof. Brimmer said that he was not optimistic about the overall future of black employment. He said blacks had been getting a smaller share of the jobs available since 1969 and that, present public policy prevailing, the trend would continue into 1980, resulting in increasing unemployment among blacks.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, more than 18 per cent of the estimated 10.5 million blacks in the labor force were jobless last year. Among nonwhite teen-agers, the jobless rate averaged more than 36 per cent.

While blacks may be able to get jobs during prosperous times, they can expect to lose their jobs when the economy turns sour. White-collar workers, on the other hand, have not expected to be laid off in such large numbers.

However, unemployment among white-collar workers in general last year was higher than at any period in previous recessions since the 1930s. White-collar white workers over 45 constituted 24.6 per cent of the white-collar workers unemployed last year.

Money Supply Rises in U.S.

NEW YORK, April 18 (NYT).—The U.S. money supply rose for the second consecutive week to a seasonally adjusted average of $300 billion in the week ended April 7, according to data released by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The increase in the monetary aggregate—referred to as M-1 and consisting of private-sector checking accounts and money in circulation—in the latest weekly banking period followed an upturn of $1.2 billion reported for the week ended March 31.

The broader monetary aggregate, M-2—consisting of M-1 plus time or savings deposits at commercial banks except for large certificates of deposit—increased to an average of $686.6 billion in the week ended April 7. This was a week-to-week increase of $3.6 billion.

Commercial and industrial loans at New York commercial banks were down $217 million.

So far this year commercial and industrial loans at the reporting New York commercial banks have dropped $3.79 billion. This compares with a decline of $2.9 billion in the corresponding period a year ago.

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 7.)

scheduled is a 100-million DM, five-year note issue of the Norwegian government. The notes might be priced at 99.5 to yield 7.12 per cent, the lowest rate for Euromark issues in a few years.

One issue scheduled late Thursday was a $70-million offering for ISE Canada Finance Ltd., a subsidiary of International Standard Electric Corp., a division of ITT.

The offering will be equally divided between six-year notes bearing 9 per cent and 10-year bonds bearing 9.5 per cent. The bonds have a purchase fund which will retire $1 million a year starting 1977 if the market price is below par. If fully utilized, the purchase fund will reduce the average life of the bonds to 8.7 years.

The $30-million, 10-year bond issue of Sandvik AB has been priced at 100.5 bearing 9.5 per cent to yield 9.42 per cent.

A $20-million, seven-year note issue of Buddautomotive Co. of Canada has been priced at 98.5 bearing 9.5 per cent to yield 9.81 per cent.

A Can. $25-million, 10-year issue of International Harvestor Credit Corp. of Canada has been priced at 99.5 bearing 9.75 per cent to yield 9.83 per cent at maturity.

Market Volume

	April 16	April 9
Cedel	$848.3 mil.	$539.3 mil.
Euroclear	$685.9 mil.	$791.9 mil.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Charles Ball will be appointed chairman of Barclays Merchant Bank Ltd., a position formerly held by **D. E. Wilde**, who will remain as director of the company. Mr. Ball, formerly a vice-chairman of Kleinwort, Benson Ltd., will also join the board of Barclays Bank Ltd.

* * *

Borg-Warner Chemicals Europe has appointed **Robert van Oosten** as manager, marketing communications. He will be responsible for all advertising and public relations activities of the company in Europe. He was previously with General Electric Plastics in the Netherlands.

* * *

Amoco Ireland Exploration Co. has announced the appointment of **Kenneth Soule** as resident manager. He has been with the company since 1951.

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For more information, contact Brian Ballinger, Assistant Vice President at 280 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017 (212) 692-4639. Or J. Alexander E. Corbett, Assistant Vice President, 9 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4P 4DB (01 236 5030).

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Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

CROSSWORD — *Edited by Will Weng*

ACROSS

1 Tavern orders
5 Ski lifts
10 Music symbol
14 Take a chance
15 Silas Marner's creator
16 Israeli dance
17 Jai ——
18 More irritated
19 John, in Russia
20 Actress Goddard
22 Disturbs
24 Highland miss
25 Swiss philosopher Henri
26 Support
28 Juliet and family
31 "—— all there is"
32 Actress Mary and family
33 Hanoi holiday
34 Family member
35 Court decree
37 Greek letter
38 Herd of whales
39 Vanity case
40 Biting
42 Small dagger
44 Calhoun
45 Prepares baking apples
46 Young horse
48 Snaps
50 Charlotte Brontë novel
54 Kind of squad
55 —— fro
57 Whistle
58 Johnson of TV
59 Pass over
60 Carnival unit
61 Kit or hall
62 Brave one
63 Actual being

DOWN

1 Not care ——
2 Miss Lee
3 Genesis name
4 Frying pan
5 Samples
6 Escutcheon spoilers
7 French river
8 Caviar
9 Disreputable woman
10 What sculptors do
11 Sweetheart's treasure
12 Part of Q.E.D.
13 Sally Rand props
21 Consumes
23 Papal name
25 Swiss river
26 Not give ——
27 Australian animals
28 Bibelot
29 ——eyed
30 —— a toe
31 Recipe measures: Abbr.
35 Bore witness
36 Road hazards
39 Saarinen
40 Soviet sea
41 French novelist
43 Actress Lenya et al.
46 —— siècle
47 More mature
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50 Squirrel skin
51 On one's ——
52 Heaps
53 Diminutive suffix
56 Palm leaf: Var.

1	2	3	4	■	5	6	7	8	9	■	10	11	12	13
14				■	15					■	16			
17				■	18					■	19			
20				21				■	22	23				
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■	26	27			■	■	28						29	30
31					■	■	32				■	33		
34			■	■	35	36				■	■	37		
38			■	39				■	■	40	41			
42			43					■	■	44				■
■	■	45					■	46	47			■	■	■
48	49					■	50					51	52	53
54				■	55	56				■	57			
58				■	59					■	60			
61				■	62					■	63			

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	—	—	Unavailable	MADRID	9	48	Rain
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Clear	MILAN	19	66	Clear
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable	MONTREAL	16	61	Clear
ATHENS	17	63	Clear	MOSCOW	17	63	Clear
BEIRUT	19	66	Cloudy	MUNICH	17	63	Clear
BELGRADE	19	66	Cloudy	NEW YORK	20	68	Clear
BERLIN	18	64	Clear	NICE	18	64	Clear
BRUSSELS	16	61	Clear	OSLO	8	46	Clear
BUCHAREST	19	66	Cloudy	PARIS	21	70	Clear
BUDAPEST	18	64	Cloudy	PRAGUE	18	64	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Storm	ROME	21	70	Clear
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Clear	SOFIA	16	61	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	9	48	Clear
DUBLIN	11	52	Rain	TEHRAN	19	66	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	10	50	Overcast	TEL AVIV	20	68	Clear
FLORENCE	23	73	Clear	TUNIS	18	64	Overcast
FRANKFURT	21	70	Clear	VIENNA	18	64	Clear
GENEVA	17	63	Clear	WARSAW	18	64	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—	—	Unavailable	WASHINGTON	30	86	Fair
ISTANBUL	6	43	Cloudy	ZURICH	17	63	Clear
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy				
LISBON	16	61	Overcast				
LONDON	17	63	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices April 16, 1976

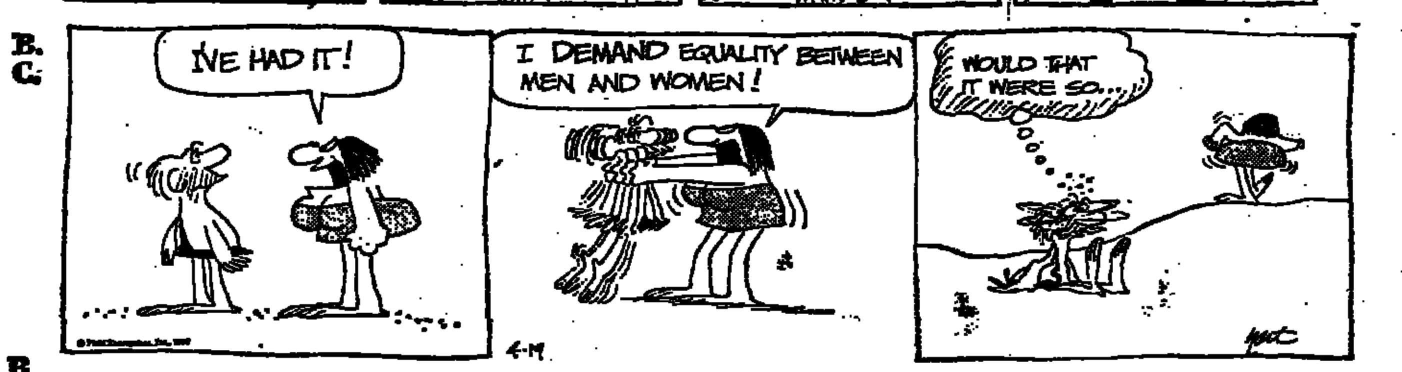
NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Thursdy.

	Bid	Asked
AGE Fnd	4.88	4.98
Adm Grt	3.58	
Adm Inc	3.54	
Adm Ins	7.13	
Advisrs	3.20	3.50
Ae na F	7.48	8.17
Aetna Shr	12.68	13.86
Afuture F	9.57	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.41	
Allstate	9.63	10.35
Alpha	10.51	N.L.
Am Birth	11.01	12.70
Am Eqity	5.03	5.51
American Funds:		
Am Bal	7.69	8.40
Amcp	5.15	5.63
Am Inc	8.99	9.83
A Mutl	9.14	9.99
A Specl	6.03	6.59
Bond F	14.92	16.31
Cap Fd	6.46	7.06
Grwth	4.53	4.95
Incom	15.24	16.66
ICA	13.42	14.67
N Pers	16.61	18.15
Stk Fd	7.45	8.14
Wa Mut	13.68	14.85
Amer General:		
Cap Bd	8.63	9.43
Cap Grt	4.32	4.72
Incme	6.26	6.84
Ventr	11.23	12.27
Eq Grt	6.75	7.38
Fd Am	6.13	6.70
Prov	3.64	3.98
Am Grth	4.92	5.38
Am InsIn	4.51	4.93
Am Invs	4.80	N.L.
AmN Gth	2.49	2.72
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	N.L.
Grwth	7.01	7.68
Incme	7.08	7.76
Resrv	10.15	11.12
Spectr	4.82	5.28
Fd Inv	7.02	7.69
Wash N	10.33	11.32
Audax Fd	8.31	9.09
Axe Hough on:		
Fnd A	4.67	5.08
Fnd B	7.35	7.99
Stock	6.03	6.59
BLC Grth	10.53	11.51
Babs Inc	1.78	N.L.
Babs Inv	9.84	N.L.
Beacn Hil	6.75	N.L.
Beacn In	9.23	N.L.
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	7.05	N.L.
101 Fd	8.23	N.L.
Birk Cap	7.40	8.09
Bondstk	4.60	5.03
Bost Fdn	8.97	9.80
Brwn Fd	3.33	3.43
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	12.55	13.72
Candn	8.82	9.64
Divid	3.16	3.46
NatW S	9.69	10.59
NY Vnt	10.56	11.54
CG Fund	9.67	10.45
CG Incm	8.30	8.97
Cap Pres	93.87	N.L.
Centry Sh	9.74	10.64
Chall Inv	9.10	9.95
Chart Fd	11.66	12.77
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.74	7.34
Frl Cap	3.94	4.31
Shrhld	7.26	7.93
Specl	5.22	5.70
Cheapsd	11.27	N.L.
Chemicl	8.16	8.92
CNA Mgcmt Fds:		
Libv Fd	4.21	4.60
Man Fd	2.77	3.03
Schust	6.83	7.46
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	8.74	9.55
Fund	9.57	10.46
Grwth	4.98	5.44
Incom	8.56	9.36
Colu Grth	13.92	N.L.
Cwlth AB	.94	1.02
Cwlth C	1.43	1.54
Comp Ca	4.25	
Comp Bd	8.55	9.29
Comp Fd	7.46	8.11
Concord	10.17	N.L.
Cons Inv	10.12	10.62
Cons el G	5.95	N.L.
Cont Mut	6.57	N.L.
Ctry Cap	11.92	12.89
Davge Fd	6.62	N.L.
deVegh	30.93	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	10.95	11.97
Delaw	10.25	11.20
Delch	9.05	9.48
Delta	4.45	4.86
Dir Cap	4.21	4.61
Dodg Cox	15.70	N.L.
Drex Bur	9.47	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Drtyf	11.14	12.17
Equit	4.80	N.L.
Levge	14.20	15.52
Liqu As	10.03	N.L.
Spl Inc	6.93	N.L.
Third C	11.88	12.98
Eagle Gr	8.42	9.20
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	8.49	9.15
Fours	7.77	N.L.
Grwth	8.99	9.69
Incom	5.73	6.18
Specl	5.73	6.18
Stock	9.35	10.08
EDIE Spl	17.77	N.L.
Egret Fd	10.74	11.67
Elfun Tr	13.88	
Energy	13.26	N.L.
Fairfld	9.22	10.02
Farm Bu	8.32	N.L.
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	8.84	8.94
Empir	18.41	
Four E	16.96	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.56	9.36
Capit	8.91	9.74
Contfd	11.24	N.L.
Daily I	1.00	N.L.
Dstny	8.73	
Eqt Inc	13.29	N.L.
Essex	8.52	
Fidel	15.24	16.66
Puri n	10.13	11.07
Salem	4.24	4.63
Thrift	53.29	N.L.
Trend	21.23	23.20
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.23	N.L.
Indust	4.12	N.L.
Incom	7.23	N.L.
FstFd Va	11.92	13.03
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.24	5.74
Grwth	6.76	7.41
Incom	8.45	9.26
Stock	7.71	8.45
Fst Mlt A	8.06	N.L.
Forty Fr	13.79	N.L.
Fnd Gth	3.95	4.32
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.84	5.29
Incom	11.24	12.28
Mutal	9.41	10.28
Specl	8.14	8.90
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	6.45	7.07
Grwth	5.65	6.41
Utils	4.11	4.50
Incom	1.68	1.84
US Gov	9.57	10.49
Capit	2.73	2.99
Equit	3.25	3.56
Frkln Lfe	9.39	10.26
FdF Dep	8.50	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.58	9.35
Impac	7.61	8.32
Ind Trd	10.56	11.54
Pilo	8.04	8.79
GE S& S	27.76	
Gtn Sec	8.46	N.L.
Grth Ind	18.65	N.L.
Guard M	26.76	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.32	4.72
Grwth	6.47	7.07
Incom	8.22	8.98
Hart Gth	11.10	N.L.
Hart Lev	10.51	N.L.
Harvest	9.89	N.L.
Heritge	1.41	
Hor Man	15.97	17.26
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.48	4.90
Incom	3.55	3.88
Trus sh	10.75	11.75
Trus un	2.90	
Imp Cap	8.18	8.94
Imp Gth	6.98	7.63
Inc Bost	5.94	
Industry	3.11	
INTGN	7.97	8.62
Int Invst	8.43	9.46
Inver Gth	8.06	N.L.
Inv Guid	7.91	N.L.
Inv Indic	unavail	
Inves Bos	10.59	11.57
Inv Counsel:		
Captr	8.06	8.83
Capit S	5.15	5.64
Inves ors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.79	6.00
IDS Grt	5.34	
IDS ndl	4.85	5.27
Mutl	8.85	9.61
Prog	3.10	3.37
Stock	18.67	20.22
Select	9.21	9.90
Var Py	6.59	7.17
Inv Resh	5.31	5.80
Istel	20.89	21.44
Ivy	6.24	N.L.
JP GrthF	10.21	11.10
Janus F	17.28	N.L.
John Hancock:		
Bond	19.04	20.78
Grwth	6.33	6.88
Signat	8.57	9.32
Johnstn	20.66	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.19	4.59
Cus B1	17.65	19.46
Cus B2	18.72	20.52
Cus B4	8.00	8.77
Cus K1	7.37	8.07
Cus K2	5.43	5.95
Cus S1	19.03	20.85
Cus S2	9.28	10.17
Cus S3	8.37	9.17
Cus S4	3.49	3.82
Polar	3.42	3.74
Land Gth	6.75	7.38
LD EdlaC	14.23	15.22
LD EdlR	7.00	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	15.34	16.83
Lex Gr	7.51	8.21
Lex Inc	10.27	11.22
Lex Rh	14.69	16.05
Lift Ins	5.98	6.45
Lincoln Natl:		
Linc Ca	6.14	6.71
Sel Am	6.84	N.L.
Sel Opp	9.24	N.L.
Sel Spl	13.30	N.L.
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	10.20	N.L.
Mut	13.50	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affil d	7.81	8.42
Bnd Db	10.52	11.50
Incom	3.25	3.51
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	10.20	11.15
Incom	8.81	9.63
US Gov	10.00	10.93
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.25	7.92
Indep	7.16	7.83
Mass	10.29	11.25
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.78	11.62
MIG	9.47	10.21
MID	unavail	
MFD	unavail	
MCD	13.08	14.10
MFB	unavail	
Mathers	10.97	N.L.
Mid AM	4.77	5.23
Mon Mkt	1.00	N.L.
MONY F	9.53	10.42
MSB Fd	14.78	N.L.
Mut Ben	9.02	9.86
MIF Fd	8.80	9.51
MIF Gth	3.80	4.11
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	11.46	N.L.
Grwth	4.29	4.66
Incom	8.82	9.59
Mut Shrs	24.28	N.L.
NEA Mut	8.57	N.L.
Natl Ind	10.08	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.01	9.85
Bond	4.38	4.79
Divid	3.71	4.05
Grwth	5.65	6.17
Pf Stk	6.51	7.11
Incom	4.98	5.44
Stock	7.60	8.31
NF Life Fund:		
Equi	16.27	17.68
Grwth	8.57	9.32
Incom	13.89	15.10
Side	13.86	15.07
Nesw Fd	7.97	N.L.
New Wld	11.30	12.35
Ntwton	10.89	N.L.
Newt Inv	9.59	N.L.
Nichls Fd	13.51	N.L.
Noreast	14.38	N.L.
Omega	8.42	8.54
One Wms	14.23	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.46	7.06
Incom	8.04	8.79
Opp Mq	1.00	N.L.
AIM	9.20	10.05
Time	6.74	7.37
OTC Sec	10.61	11.53
Param M	7.72	8.44
Partner	8.28	N.L.
Paul Rvr	6.01	6.57
Penn Sq	7.84	N.L.
Penn Mu	3.08	N.L.
Phila	6.64	7.26
Phoe Cap	7.92	8.66
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilg FS	12.14	13.27
Pilg Fd	7.51	8.21
Mag C	3.48	N.L.
Mag In	8.75	9.56
Pine St	10.60	N.L.
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	13.19	14.42
II	12.28	13.42
Plan Inv	10.69	11.62
Plgrth	10.77	11.77
Plitrnd	7.04	7.69
Price Funds:		
Grwth	10.80	N.L.
Incom	9.77	N.L.
N Era	10.89	N.L.
N Horiz	7.33	N.L.
Pro Fund	5.40	N.L.
Prov Gth	7.65	8.36
Pru SIP	9.84	10.76
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.10	12.13
Equit	9.71	10.61
Georg	13.49	14.74
Grwth	10.41	11.38
Incom	7.64	8.35
Invtst	7.76	8.48
Vista	10.15	11.09
Voyag	11.84	12.94
Rainbw	1.63	N.L.
Reserve	1.00	N.L.
Revere	4.79	5.23
Safec Eqt	8.66	9.46
Safec G h	7.22	7.89
Scudder Funds:		
Intl Fd	13.28	N.L.
Specl	23.81	N.L.
Balan	14.39	N.L.
Com St	9.17	N.L.
Man Rs	10.05	N.L.
Sbd Levr	4.47	
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.63	3.97
Invest	6.97	7.42
Ultra	8.12	8.87
Sent Gth	9.35	10.16
Sentry F	12.51	13.60
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	5.42	5.92
Entrp	5.40	5.90
Flet Fd	5.11	5.58
Harbr	8.00	8.74
Legal	6.36	6.84
Pace	9.23	10.09
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	16.51	17.20
Incom	17.17	17.89
Invest	9.38	9.77
Sherm D	14.25	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	7.95	8.69
Invest	10.17	11.11
Trust	7.94	8.68
Vent	9.54	10.43
SB Eq y	9.64	N.L.
SB I&Gr	11.20	N.L.
SoGen Int	11.38	11.92
Sw Invs	7.20	7.89
Swin Gt	4.73	5.11
Sover Inv	11.83	12.93
Spectra F	4.54	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.36	4.77
Div Fd	4.84	5.29
Prog F	4.02	4.39
StFrm Gt	5.26	N.L.
S Frm Ba	8.88	N.L.
State St	41.30	41.88
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.48	N.L.
Asso F	1.85	N.L.
Invest	1.24	N.L.
Ocean	5.94	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	18.22	N.L.
Cap O	8.88	N.L.
Stock	12.87	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	6.78	7.41
Incom	9.12	9.97
Kemp I	10.85	11.54
Ktm M	1.00	N.L.
Sumit	9.71	10.61
Tech	7.08	7.74
Survey F	8.85	9.67
Temp G	9.68	10.61
Temp Inv	1.00	N.L.
Trns Cap	7.69	8.36
Trav Eq	9.96	10.89
Tudr Hed	13.02	N.L.
TwnC Gt	3.57	N.L.
TwnC Inc	5.39	N.L.
USAA Gt	6.22	N.L.
US GovSe	9.78	9.93
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	3.81	4.17
Balan	7.35	8.04
ComSt	11.66	12.75
Unif Mut	8.15	N.L.
Unifund	8.78	9.60
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	11.96	13.07
Nat Inv	6.55	7.16
U Cap	10.52	11.50
Union	12.25	13.39
United Funds:		
Accm	6.26	6.86
Bond	7.14	7.82
Con Gr	8.99	9.85
Con Inc	8.91	9.76
Incom	10.57	11.58
Scien	6.10	6.68
Vang	5.25	5.75
Unit Svcs	1.79	N.L.
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	6.52	7.13
Incom	4.78	5.22
Lev Grt	7.52	8.22
Spl Sit	3.61	3.95
Vance Sanders:		
Incom	13.39	14.63
Invest	6.74	7.37
Comm	6.14	6.71
Specl	6.93	7.57
Vand Gth	3.89	N.L.
Vand Inc	3.15	N.L.
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	18.11	19.79
Ivest	7.86	8.59
Morg	11.29	12.34
Trust	9.67	10.57
Wellsl	11.38	12.44
Welltn	9.80	10.71
West B	9.48	10.36
Windr	9.27	10.13
Var In P	3.35	3.64
Wall St G	6.04	6.60
Wlng Eq	10.47	N.L.
West Ind	unavail	
Wes f Grt	7.09	7.71
Wisc Fd	5.16	5.66

PEANUTS



B.C.



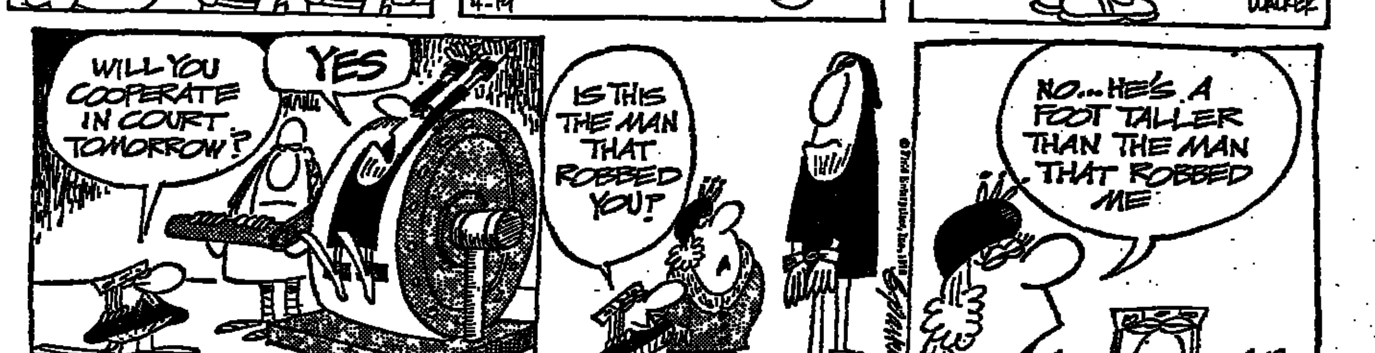
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN, M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BUICC

YEEND

HEEBAD

TANFUL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: TULLE MEALY BESIDE QUAINT

Answer: *What the baby-sitter's charges were—* QUITE SMALL

DENNIS THE MENACE



"ECCH! YOU'RE RIGHT, JOEY...PEANUT BUTTER AN' JELLY SAMWICHES ARE BETTER WITHOUT SALAMI!"

BOOKS

AMERICA'S RUNAWAYS

By Christine Chapman. Introduced by Robert ... Morrow. 288 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ONE million children run away every year, according to informed sources, and Christine Chapman, an English teacher and mother of two teen-age sons, spent three years trying to find out why. She traveled around the U.S. interviewing runaways, their families, their friends, the police and various public and private agencies. In "America's Runaways" she tells us what she found. She also tells us what she feels, and sometimes the two are difficult to separate.

Most runaway children, says Mrs. Chapman, are not beaten or physically abused by their parents. They run away to escape from "pressure," which can mean anything from loving concern to incessant nagging. The majority do not go very far when they run and often come back in a few days. In addition to offering the "high" of temporary freedom, running away may also be a form of what psychologist Michael Miller calls "intimate terrorism." The teen-ager uses his parents' love to intimidate them. In some cases, running away may be an attempt to establish contact, to die and be reborn, so to speak.

Most runaways are middle-class children with two parents who are not flagrantly in conflict. They are younger now, between 14 and 16 on the average, as opposed to the older runaways of the 1960s, and there are more girls than boys.

In the 1960s, running away was more often a political act, the author observes, while today, it is likely to be a purely personal protest. Teen-agers are not running away to join the "revolution" or the "counter-culture." "They are more interested, in Erich Fromm's terms, in 'freedom from' than in 'freedom to.'"

According to Mrs. Chapman, the runaway "may beg, steal or sell himself to earn a few dollars to eat." Some teen-agers have returned home from such activities to discover that their parents have been finding themselves, too, in the interval and have decided that they don't want their "damaged" sons or daughters back. They have come to feel that the runaway will

never bring them ...
bafflement and g...
they will try to cut
The author tends to
that this indicates
the parents to un...
child, but it is com...
the parent understa...
well. It is an inte...
sophical question: ...
parent owe a child ...
termined to disappo...
he obliged to pay ...
heart broken? If ...
already broken, is ...
a parent?

Mrs. Chapman ta...
society that refuses ...
gravity of adolescen...
says nothing about ...
refuses to admit it...
parenthood. She qu...
parent approval, a ...
mark that "if you ...
you have to learn ...
to hell if that's wh...
to do." The word ...
the most significant ...
sentence: does a "ki...
is he only respondin...
embodied "parent...
the Zeitgeist? "Fal...
one else's expectatio...
teen-ager, is "unrea...
they talk about th...
pectations, these te...
no more tangible ...
working in the w...
needing money to ...
and saving the env...
ing with a beaut...
sex partner."

For many teen-a...
at their parents' ...
watching a dull mi...
sion for the 10th ...
troubled parents ta...
sex, drugs and self-...
their children's wor...
too much," a teen-a...
don't want anythin...
sighs. Perhaps th...
without identifi...
wanting as an inef...
biological turbulenc...
the most accurate ...
the teen-ager's con...

"America's Runaw...
what is being don...
million children wh...
every year in the U...
After much delay, ...
"runaway houses" h...
tablished to shelter ...
children, to medi...
them and their p...
find some other pl...
if that fails. Two ...
lines" are open to r...
want to telephone ...
without revealing ...
abouts.

It's a most ...
image, that hot lin...
a child on one end, ...
through a thousand ...
to speak to a pare...
only repeat "Where ...

Anatole Broyard is ... for The New York T...

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

S	A	Y	S	■	U	K	A	S	E	■	S	P	A	S
A	L	O	P	■	N	O	M	A	N	■	T	A	R	T
T	O	Y	R	A	B	B	I	T	S	■	A	L	M	A
E	T	O	I	L	E	S	■	S	L	A	M	M	E	R
■	■	■	N	O	N	■	■	■	A	S	I	S	■	■
R	A	G	G	E	D	Y	■	A	V	E	N	U	E	S
A	M	O	S	■	S	I	E	V	E	■	A	N	N	E
T	I	O	■	■	■	E	M	E	■	■	■	D	O	T
E	N	D	S	■	B	L	U	R	B	■	F	A	C	T
D	E	F	I	L	E	D	■	T	A	L	L	Y	H	O
■	■	R	A	I	D	■	■	■	S	A	O	■	■	■
P	R	I	M	E	R	S	■	S	K	I	R	T	E	D
R	O	D	E	■	E	A	S	T	E	R	E	G	G	S
O	S	A	S	■	S	K	E	E	T	■	A	T	A	T
D	A	Y	E	■	T	E	E	N	S	■	L	S	D	S

CHESS — By Rob...

When David Bronstein offered me a draw after 25 moves of our game in the Alekhine Memorial Tournament in Moscow in 1971, I was quite willing to accept. The position had become a tortuous tangle of backward pawns and weak squares on both sides and, if anyone had the advantage, it was a mystery to both of us.

But, instead of agreeing immediately, I, under the force of habit of strict tournament protocol asked, "What's your move?" expecting him to put on the board the move that must accompany a draw offer. I was totally nonplussed when he paused and said, "I don't have the slightest idea."

I matched him blank look for blank look and consternation for consternation. Then the Russian grandmaster broke into an impish smile that was meant to be reassuring and said, "Don't worry —I'll think of something."

He moved, I took the draw, but the question still lingered whether he was playing this little interchange straight or indulging in the well-known fey Bronstein humor.

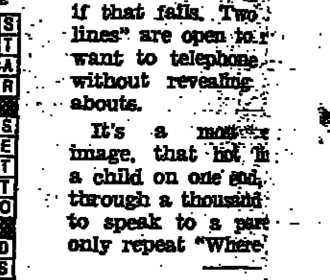
Fee Fey Foe Fum

There is nothing funny about the moves he makes, as you can see in his game with the English master Raymond Keene from the 51st Hastings International Tournament.

Bronstein departed from the usual 6 B-Q3, N-QB3; 7 N-K2 to try 6 KN-B3, followed by 7 B-K2. That gave Keene the opportunity, after 7 . . . PxP; 8 PxP, for 8 . . . Q-N3; 9 N-N3, P-QR4; 10 P-QR4, B-N5ch; 11 K-B1, P-B3. It was an easy gain but Keene let it slip.

Moreover, it was time-consuming to play the maneuver at Black's moves 11-14, all to allow the black KN to observe the K4 square. One unfortunate consequence was

KEENE/BLACK



BRONSTEIN/WHITE

Position after 31 ...

that Keene had to wea...
kingside by 18 . . . P...
anticipate 19 Q-B2 a...
afraid of a possible ...
at his KN3, he took hi...
out of action with 19 ...

Bronstein po...
strengthened his posi...
achieving a knight ...
with 23 N-B5, after fi...
ing protected himself ...
B-K2, against the sac...
a rook for his KN. ...
Q-Q2 prevented Keen...
gaining ground on th...
side with 25 . . . N-N4 ...

Keene ejected the ...
knight with 25...P-...
it quickly returned to ...
him by 27 N/Q3-K5. ...
the exchange 27...N...
28 PxN closed the ki...
thus shielding the ba...
KP, it gave Bronste...
chance to penetrate ...
QB file with 30 R-B6 a...
tablish the novel roo...
post 31 R-Q6! –

The intruder could ...
lopped off by 31...B...
PxB, since Black woul...
have been defenseless a...
the mate threat on th...
diagonal.

Though Keene strugg...
keep his sinking p...
afloat, he could not wa...
the decisive breakth...
sacrifice 34 BxP! It wa...
less to try 34...R-B1 be...
of 35 RxP!, BxQ; 36 R...
cleaning up. Keene re...
rather than wait for 35 ...

FRENCH DEFENSE

White Bronstein	Black Keene	White Bronstein	Black Keene	White Bronstein	
1 P-K4	P-K3	13 P-KR3	N-R3	25 Q-Q2	P...
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 R-B1	N-B2	26 N-Q3	N...
3 N-Q2	N-KB3	15 B-N5	O-O	27 N/Q3-K5	N...
4 P-K5	KN-Q2	16 R-K1	B-Q2	28 PxN	B...
5 P-QB3	P-QB4	17 P-R3	QR-K1	29 Q-Q4	P...
6 KN-B3	N-QB3	18 B-Q3	P-KN3	30 R-B6	N...
7 B-K2	PxP	19 Q-B2	N-R1	31 R-Q6	Q...
8 PxP	P-B3	20 P-QN4	P-QR3	32 B-N3	N...
9 PxP	NxBP	21 B-K2	Q-Q1	33 Q-B5	B...
10 O-O	B-Q3	22 N-N3	N-N1	34 BxP	R...
11 P-QN3	Q-B2	23 N-B5	B-B1		R...
12 B-N2	N-KN5	24 B-Q1	K-B2		

[illegible] الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Sunday

...wins End Yanks' Winning Streak

...W YORK, April 18 (UPI).—Minnesota Twins, handcuffed ...ght innings by Jim (Catfish) ...er, unloaded back-to-back ... runs by Lyman Bostock and ...n Wynegar with one out in ...ninth inning today to defeat ... York, 5-4, and snap the ...es' five-game winning ...e.

...nter had set down 12 batters ...row, from the fifth through ...eighth innings, and had re... the first batter in the ninth ... Larry Hisle broke the spell ... a single. Bostock, hitless in ... previous trips to the plate, ... hit his first major league ...r to tie the game at 4-4. ... Wynegar, who has jumped ...e major leagues from Class A ...r league ball, followed with ...irst major league homer.

...rt Blyleven went 8 1/3 in... to gain credit for his first ...ry of the season, but needed ...-inning relief help from ... Burgmeier and Bill Camp... The Yankees put the tying ...n second with one out in the ... and Burgmeier came in to ... Mickey Rivers with the aid ... fine, one-handed running ... by Bostock in centerfield. ...pbell then retired Roy White ...d the game.

...e Yankees had broken a 2-2 ...n the third on a double by ...e and a two-out single by ... Nettles and went ahead, ...in the sixth on a triple by ... Piniella and a single by ...rs. Rod Carew doubled in the ...inning and homered in the ...l for the Twins.

Pirates 7, Mets 5

Pittsburgh, Willie Stargell ...his second home run of the ...and got two doubles, driving ...wo runs, and leading the ...es to a 7-5 victory over New ..., despite two homers by Dave ...man.

...ry Reuss struck out three, ...ed one and allowed 10 hits in ... innings to pick up his second ...ry of the season. Ramon ...andez pitched the ninth.

...argell's bases-empty homer ...he second inning gave the ...es a 1-0 lead that held until ...man hit the first of his two ...ers to tie the game in the ...h. The Pirates then explod... six runs in the fourth on ...hits and an error, chasing ... Craig Swan. Three of the ... scored on doubles by Stargell, ...s and Rennie Stennett. Sin... by Richie Hebner and Dave ...er and a sacrifice by Frank ...ras scored the others.

White Sox 10, Red Sox 4

Boston, Jack Brohamer lin... three-run homer in the ...nd inning and Jim Spencer ... Bucky Dent doubled in two ... apiece in the third as Chi... trounced the Red Sox, 10-4. ...ilbur Wood scattered nine ... to gain his second victory ...inst one loss.

...he White Sox took a 3-0 lead ...he second off loser Bill Lee. ...n Downing singled and Dent ...ked ahead of Brohamer's ...e just past the rightfield foul ... Chicago added four more ...s in the third. Jorge Orta ...filed Cleon Jones and Downing ...ked to load the bases and ...ncer doubled off first base... Carl Yastrzemski's glove, ...ing Orta and Jones. Down... and Spencer scored on Dent's ...ble to left.

Cardinals 2, Expos 1

St. Louis, right-hander John ...ny, with relief help from Mike ...lace, limited Montreal to six ... in pitching the Cardinals to ...-1 victory over the Expos.

...enny, who struck out four and ...'t walk a batter in 8 2-3 ...ings, lost his shutout with two ... in the ninth inning when

Mike Jorgensen hit a solo home run into the right-centerfield bleachers. Denny was relieved by Wallace after Gary Carter and Larry Parrish followed with singles. Wallace got pinch-hitter Bombo Rivera to line back to the mound, knocked down the ball and threw to first to end the game.

Giants 5, Reds 1

At Cincinnati, John Montefusco and Gary Lavelle teamed up to pitch San Francisco to a 5-1 victory while restricting the Reds to five hits.

The Giants scored twice off starter and loser Gary Nolan in the second inning. Willie Montanez singled and came home with the first run on Ken Reitz's double. After Reitz moved to third on Dave Rader's single, he scored on Montefusco's sacrifice fly. A double by Montefusco, a single by Von Joshua and Derrel Thomas's fielder's choice gave the Giants a third run in the seventh.

Rangers 7, Brewers 4

At Arlington, Mike Hargrove drove in five runs with four hits, including a three-run homer, to carry Texas and Bill Singer to a 7-4 victory over Milwaukee in the first game of a doubleheader.

Hargrove had two singles and a double in addition to his first homer of the year.

Braves 7, Dodgers 6

At Atlanta, Andy Messersmith pitched an effective four innings in his debut with Atlanta but his relievers ran into trouble and the Braves barely held on for a 7-6 victory over Los Angeles.

Messersmith, who signed a three-year contract for $1 million eight days ago, gave up three hits and one run in his first Atlanta appearance and the Braves held a 7-1 lead after six innings after scoring three runs in the first and four in the sixth.

But Atlanta relievers Roger Moret and Adrian Devine were unable to stop the Dodgers in a five-run seventh inning and Elias Sosa, the fourth Braves' pitcher, had to apply the stopper.

Phillies 8, Cubs 5

At Chicago, Mike Schmidt hit a two-run homer to lead Philadelphia to an 8-5 victory over the Cubs.

Larry Christenson, who was given a 6-0 lead after the first 2 1/2 innings, picked up the victory although he needed relief help from Gene Garber in the sixth inning. Christenson's two-run double in the second inning started a three-run rally against Ray Burris.

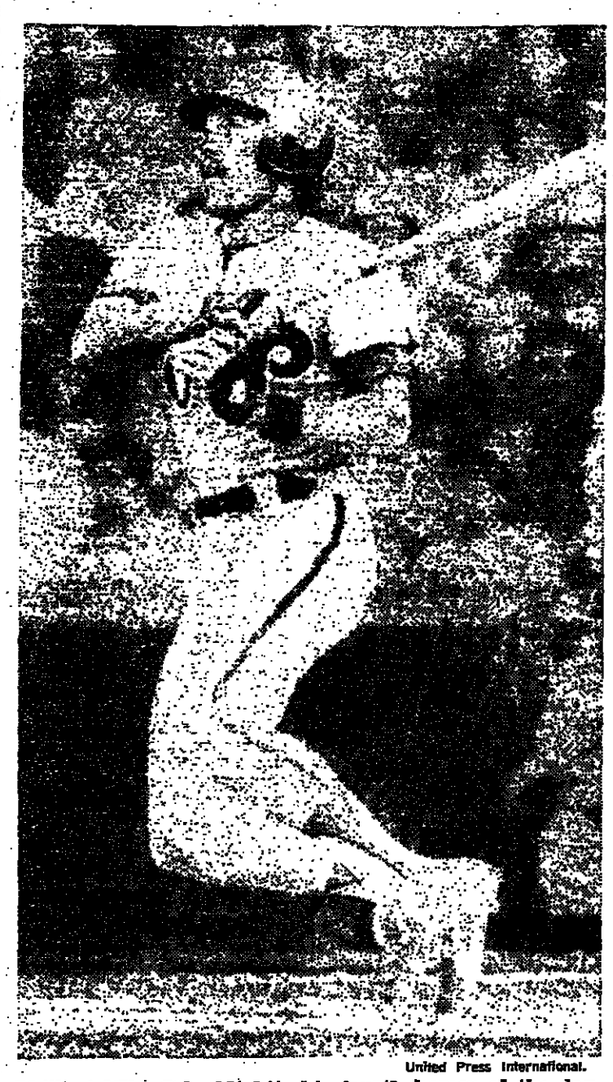
Astros 5, Padres 2

At Houston, Cesar Cedeno's three-run homer in the eighth inning, after a third strike to another batter appeared to retire the side, lifted the Astros to a 4-2 victory over San Diego in the first game of a doubleheader.

Indians 6, Royals 0

At Kansas City, Pat Dobson pitched eight shutout innings and Alan Ashby tripled in two runs to lead Cleveland to a 6-0 victory over the Royals.

Dobson, who gave up five hits and walked two batters, only once allowed a Royal as far as third base when George Brett tripled with two out in the first inning. Dave Laroche pitched the ninth inning for Cleveland.



United Press International.

Phillies' Mike Schmidt hits his fourth homer of the day.



United Press International.

Evonne Goolagong gives warm greeting to her trophy after beating Chris Evert Saturday.

Goolagong Captures Tennis Title

LOS ANGELES, April 18 (AP).—Evonne Goolagong put on a spectacular display of shots yesterday to score a 6-3, 5-7, 6-3 victory over Chris Evert in the Women's Tennis Association Championship at the Los Angeles Sports Arena.

Goolagong never really overpowered Evert, who held service through the crucial third set, until she lapsed into a pair of errors in the seventh game.

Then, with the score 5-3, Evert weathered two match points before she failed to return Goolagong's third successive smash. The final match point went 13 hits before the miss by Evert.

Goolagong said she was especially gratified with the victory because Evert was playing so well. Evert, ranked No. 1 in the world at the end of the 1975 season, was all over the court, displaying the most versatile game she has ever played in an important match.

Victory was worth $40,000 to Goolagong, the richest purse ever paid in women's tennis. Evert earned $25,000 as the runner-up.

WCT Tournament

MONTE CARLO, April 18 (Reuters).—Guillermo Vilas of Argentina had an easy run into the final of the World Championship of Tennis Tournament here today when he beat Frenchman François Jauffret, 6-4, 6-3.

Jauffret was no match for the Argentine, who meets Wojciek Fibak of Poland in the final tomorrow.

Rosewall Defeated

CHARLOTTE, N.C., April 18 (UPI).—Vitas Gerulaitis easily defeated Ken Rosewall, 7-5, 6-2, and Australian Tony Roche downed second-seeded Eddie Dibbs, 6-4, 6-2, yesterday to advance to the finals of the $60,000 NCNB Tennis Classic.

Gerulaitis will meet Roche in the final.

The top-seeded Rosewall, suffering from the flu this week, broke Gerulaitis's serve in the ninth game to take a 5-4 lead. But with the score tied, 30-30, in the next game, Rosewall lost nine consecutive points and the first set.

The 21-year-old Gerulaitis moved to a 3-0 lead in the second set and, even though Rosewall won the next two games, it was evident that the sun was taking its toll of the 41-year-old player.

"I think he had a little fever," Gerulaitis said. "After the first couple of games, Kenny wasn't playing at his best."

Bruins' Goalie Blanks Kings; Evens NHL Playoff at 2-All

INGLEWOOD, Calif., April 18 (UPI).—Gregg Sheppard's power-play goal in the first period last night was all that Gerry Schevers needed as the Boston Bruin goalie made 27 saves to shut out the Los Angeles Kings, 3-0, and square their Stanley Cup quarterfinal series at two games apiece.

Schever's artistry in the net again gives the Bruins the home ice advantage as the best-of-seven series moves back to Boston for game No. 5 Tuesday night.

It was the sixth playoff shutout for the 27-year-old Schevers, who avenged the Kings' 3-2 overtime victory against him in the second match. Schever made key stops in each of the three periods on breakaways by Vic Venasky, Marcel Dionne and Butch Goring.

In a rough-house first period marked by six penalties for Boston and three for the Kings, the Bruins finally took advantage of an extra man when Sheppard scored with 2:32 remaining. The Bruins' center whistled a 40-foot slap shot from the left point that hit goalie Rogie Vachon's glove and deflected into the right corner.

Islanders 4, Sabres 2

At Uniondale, N.Y., Denis Potvin scored two goals and Garry Howatt tallied his second playoff game-winner this year as the Islanders defeated Buffalo, 4-3, to even their series at two games apiece.

The best-of-seven series resumes Tuesday night in Buffalo.

Howatt's goal at 13:00 of the second period came on the Islander left wing's third poke at the puck and went in under the right leg of Buffalo goaltender Gerry Desjardins. It snapped a 1-1 tie. Howatt had scored the series winner against Vancouver in the prelimary round.

Maple Leafs 4, Flyers 3

At Toronto, defenseman Borje Salming celebrated his 25th birthday with a goal and an assist to lead the Maple Leafs to a 4-3 victory over Philadelphia, tying their best-of-seven quarterfinal playoff series at two games apiece.

The third-year Swedish import fed Errol Thompson a pass to the slot which resulted in the opening goal at 3:11. Salming connected on his own at the 16:12 mark of the second period with a breakaway wrist shot over Bernie Parent's glove hand to give Toronto a 2-1 lead. Mel Bridgeman scored the first of his two goals for Philadelphia at 12:26 of the first.

Lanny McDonald's goal at 18:59 of the middle period gave Toronto a 3-1 margin. Bridgeman's second goal at 8:30 of the period closed out the scoring.

3 Flyers Charged

TORONTO, April 18 (AP).—Three members of the Philadelphia Flyers have been charged with assault in connection with an altercation with police behind the penalty box during Thursday night's game here, Ontario Attorney General Roy McMurtry said.

McMurtry said that defenseman Joe Watson and forward Mel Bridgeman face charges of assault, assaulting police and possession of an offensive weapon. Forward Don Saleski has been charged with assault and possession of an offensive weapon. The incident took place during the second period of the Stanley Cup game against the Toronto Maple Leafs.

January Has 5-Shot Lead In Golf Event

CARLSBAD, Calif., April 18 (AP).—Veteran golfer Don January fashioned a 69 and opened up a five-shot lead yesterday in the third round of the $225,000 Tournament of Champions.

January, 46, managed to match par over the often decisive three finishing holes and gained a stroke when Bruce Crampton bogeyed the 18th.

January, who ended a 2 1/2-year retirement last season, put together a three-round total of 208, eight under par on the difficult, 6,855-yard La Costa Country Club course.

Crampton, an Australian who is playing in pain from a stress fracture to a rib on his right side, matched par 72 and was tied for second at 213 with Hubert Green.

Green, the winner of three titles in a row earlier this year, had 17 pars and a bogey for a 73.

Al Geiberger, the defending champion in this elite event that brings together only the winners of U.S. tour titles from the last 12 months, was the only other man under par after 54 holes of the chase for a $45,000 first prize. Geiberger had a 69 and a 214 total, two under par and six shots back of the leader.

Crenshaw at 216

Ben Crenshaw, the runner-up in last week's Masters, shot a third consecutive round of par 72 and was at 216. No one else was within eight shots.

Jack Nicklaus declined his right to play in the select field of only 22 men. Arnold Palmer, Lee Trevino and Gary Player failed to win in the United States in the last 12 months and so were not eligible.

January dropped putts of 15, 12, 20 and 12 feet for early birdies, was four under par after 10 holes and then three-putted for a bogey on the 11th.

That let Crampton close to within three strokes, but January moved back to four with a chip to four feet for birdie on the 12th.

Both he and Crampton bogeyed the 15th. January saved par after missing the green on the 16th and then his lead went to five shots when Crampton three-putted the 18th, missing a second putt of about three feet.

Czechoslovakia Tops Soviet Hockey Team

KATOWICE, Poland, April 18 (UPI).—Czechoslovakia dealt the Soviet Union its second defeat in the World Ice Hockey Championships to emerge as the favorites to win the title.

Czechoslovakia, the only undefeated team, beat the Russians, 3-2, on the ninth day of the tournament. It was the third match of the day—Sweden downed East Germany, 8-2, and Finland played Poland to a 3-3 tie.

Tonight the United States dominated West Germany, 5-1, and moved up to third place behind Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in the standings.

Saturday: Schmidt Hits Four Homers in Row

CHICAGO, April 18 (UPI).—Philadelphia's Mike Schmidt hit four consecutive home runs in one game yesterday, his last homer breaking a 15-15 10th-inning tie, as the Phillies edged the Chicago Cubs, 18-16.

Schmidt's fourth home run of the game, with Dick Allen on base, tied a National League record. It gave Schmidt eight runs batted in for the day. The National League mark of four consecutive homers was set on May 30, 1894, by Boston's Robert Lowe.

The American League record of four consecutive homers in one game is held jointly by New York Yankees Lou Gehrig and Rocky Colavito of Cleveland. Schmidt also equaled a record for most runs in a 10-inning game, set by Philadelphia's Chuck Klein on July 10, 1936.

The 24 hits made by the Phillies, including the five by Schmidt, was the most by a Phillie team since August 25, 1922, when it collected 26. Chicago got 19 hits.

Mets 17, Pirates 1

At Pittsburgh, Dave Kingman's fifth home run of the season drove in three runs and Ed Kranepool drove in three more with a single and a two-run homer to lead a 21-hit attack that gave New York a 17-1 victory, shattering the Pirates' five-game winning streak.

Five other Mets—Ron Hodges, Bud Harrelson, Felix Millan, Wayne Garrett and pitcher Jerry Koosman—drove in two runs each. Koosman picked up his first victory by scattering nine Pirate hits.

The Pirates gave the Mets five unearned runs with five errors.

The Mets exploded for two five-run innings, the first of which chased loser Bruce Kison, 1-1, with only two outs in the contest. The second five-run outburst came in the seventh and included Kingman's homer.

Reds 11, Giants 6

At Cincinnati, Joe Morgan and George Foster hit three-run homers and Ken Griffey hit a solo shot to power the Reds to an 11-6 victory over San Francisco behind the four-hit pitching of Fred Norman.

Norman's complete game was the first by a Cincinnati pitcher since Don Gullett went the distance last Aug. 28.

Morgan's homer, his second of the season, followed leadoff singles by Pete Rose and Griffey in the first inning, when the Reds got to loser Ed Halicki for four runs.

Cardinals 4, Expos 3

At St. Louis, Ted Simmons drove in the winning run on a sacrifice fly with the bases loaded in the bottom of the 10th to give the Cardinals a 4-3 victory over Montreal.

The Cardinals loaded the bases against Expos' reliever Fred Scherman with none out when Lou Brock ingled, Don Kessinger walked and Bake McBride was hit in the stomach with a pitched ball.

Dale Murray replaced Scherman and Montreal manager Karl Kuehl went with five infielders and only two outfielders, but Simmons solved that defensive problem with a long fly ball to rightfield, which drove in Brock with the winning run.

Astros 5, Padres 4

At Houston, Cesar Cedeno batted in three runs with a two-run homer and a single to spark the Astros to their fifth straight victory, a 5-4 decision over San Diego.

In recording his second victory of the year, J.R. Richard yielded only four hits into the ninth before being relieved by Ken Forsch. It was Forsch's fourth save this season.

At Atlanta, left-hander Doug Rau pitched a strong six innings and drove in a pair of runs to help Los Angeles gain its first victory of the season, a 5-1 decision over the Braves.

Rau gave up a run in the first inning when Jerry Royster doubled and later scored on a sacrifice fly by Ken Henderson, but then blanked the Braves on three hits over the next five frames.

Yankees 10, Twins 0

At New York, Thurman Munson hit a home run and two singles and scored three runs, and the Yankees exploded for seven runs in the second inning en route to a 10-0 victory over Minnesota.

Munson's homer, his second of the season, gave the Yankees their first run in the opening inning. The victors then sent 12 men to the plate in the second inning.

Ed Figueroa hurled the white-wash for the Yankees. He yielded six singles, walked two and struck out three, picking up his first decision of the year.

Red Sox 7, White Sox 1

At Boston, Rico Petrocelli hit a three-run homer, Jim Rice a two-run homer and Luis Tiant fired a five-hitter to lead the Red Sox to a 7-1 victory over Chicago.

Petrocelli's homer came with two out in the eighth after Carl Yastrzemski singled and Dwight Evans walked. With Boston holding a 2-1 lead going into the eighth, Rice homered after a single by Carlton Fisk.

Tigers 2, Angels 0

At Anaheim, Detroit's Dave Roberts allowed just two singles in making his American League debut, shutting out California, 2-0.

Solo home runs by Bill Freehan in the fifth inning off starter Gary Ross and Aurelio Rodriguez in the seventh off Steve Dunning supported Roberts in his impressive effort. The left-hander, acquired from Houston in a seven-player deal, struck out five and walked two.

Orioles 6, A's 1

At Oakland, Jim Palmer pitched a three-hitter for his second victory and rookie outfielder Andres Mora hit a two-run homer in leading Baltimore to a 6-1 victory over the A's.

Palmer, the 1975 Cy Young Award-winner with 23 triumphs, had a no-hitter until Don Baylor, his teammate a year ago, singled to left with one out in the sixth to drive in Oakland's only run. Claudell Washington forced Bert Campaneris and then stole second before riding home on Baylor's hit.

Royals 5, Indians 3

At Kansas City, Fred Patek extended his hitting streak to six games by capping a five-run first inning with a two-run double that carried the Royals to a 5-3 victory over Cleveland in a game called after 4 1/2 innings because of rain.

Cleveland starter Dennis Eckersley set himself up for the first-inning Kansas City blitz by walking Al Cowens and Amos Otis before giving up a run-scoring single to George Brett. John Mayberry then drew another walk and Hal McRae slapped a two-run single to knock out Eckersley and bring on reliever Rick Waits.

Intruders Delay Game

CINCINNATI, April 18 (UPI)—Thousands of bees swarmed behind home plate at the Cincinnati-San Francisco baseball game yesterday, delaying the game 35 minutes and forcing Giants' players to run from the dugout and fans from their seats.

Frustrated park workers tried to kill or scatter the insects, using water hoses and foam-dispensing fire extinguishers. But that only served to stir them up.

An expert on bees finally found the queen bee and shoveled the rest into a cardboard box behind her.

Friday, Saturday Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES
NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles	000	000	001	1	7	3
Atlanta	000	050	00x	5	7	1
John, Rhoden (6), Marshall (7) and Yeager; Ruthven, Torrealba (7), Moret (9) and Pocoroba. W—Ruthven (2-0). L—John (0-1). HR—Evans (1st).						
New York	000	100	000	1	8	1
Pittsburgh	800	200	10x	3	9	0
Lolich, Apodaca (7) and Grote; Medich (1-0) and Sanguillen. L—Lolich (0-2). HR—Milner (2d).						
San Francisco	000	130	226	14	15	0
Cincinnati	000	002	203	7	11	3
Barr, Moffitt (6), Lavelle (7), Heaverlo (8) and Rader; Darcy, Alcala (7), Borbon (8), McEnaney (8), Eastwick (9) and Bench. W—Barr (1-0). L—Darcy (1-1). HR—Murcer (2d).						
San Diego	001	000	000	1	7	0
Houston	000	004	00x	4	6	1
Wehrmeister, Tomlin (6), Foster (6), Dupree (7) and Kendall. Niekro, Forsch (9) and Johnson, Jutze (9). W—Niekro (1-1). L—Werhmeister (0-1). HR—Grubb (1st).						

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland	000	000	111	3	7	1
Kansas City	100	010	03x	5	5	0
Peterson, Thomas (6), Hood (9) and Ashby; Bird, Mingori (8), Pattin (9), and Martinez. W—Mingori (1-0). L—Peterson (0-2). HR—Martinez (1st), Ashby (1st).						
Milwaukee	000	001	101	3	6	2
Texas	030	000	30x	7	6	2
Colborn, Rodriguez (7) and Porter; Umbarger, Poucault (9) and Sundberg. W—Colborn (1-0). L—Umbarger (1-1).						
Detroit	002	000	030	5	11	1
California	000	300	101	5	9	1
Coleman, Hiller (8), Grilli (11) and May; Kirkwood, Drago (8), Brewer (8) and Herrmann, Etchebarren (11). W—Brewer (1-0). L—Grilli (0-1).						

SATURDAY'S GAMES
AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota	000	000	000	0	6	3
New York	170	200	00x	10	11	0
Hughes, Pazik (2), Burgmeier (6) and Wynegar; Figueroa (1-0) and Munson. L—Hughes (0-1). HR—Munson (2d), Gamble (1st), Rivers (1st).						
Chicago	000	010	000	1	5	0
Boston	000	001	12x	7	10	0
Forster, Gossage (5), Vuckovich (8) and Dunning; Tiant (2-0) and Fisk. L—Gossage (1-1). HR—Rice (1st), Petrocelli (1st).						
Baltimore	000	002	400	6	5	0
Oakland	000	001	000	1	3	2
Palmer (2-1) and Hendricks; Torrez, Todd (7), Lindblad (7) and Tenace. L—Torrez (1-2). HR—Mora (1st).						
Detroit	000	010	100	2	3	0
California	000	000	000	0	2	2
Roberts (1-0) and Freehan; Ross, Dunning (7), Hartzell (9) and Richebarren. L—Ross (0-1). HR—Freehan (1st), Rodriguez (1st).						
Cleveland			011	11	3	0
Kansas City			500	0x	5	0
Eckersley, Waits (1) and Ashby; Fitzmorris (2-0) and Stinson. L—Eckersley (0-2).						

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	500	020	523	17	21	0
Pittsburgh	000	100	000	1	9	5
Koosman (1-0) and Hodges; Kison, Tekulve (1), Demery (4), Giusti (6), and Sanguillen. L—Kison (1-1). HR—Kingman (5th), Kranepool (1st).						
Montreal	001	020	000	0	3	4
St. Louis	000	101	010	1	4	10
Kirby, Renko (6), Scherman (8), Murray (10) and Carter; Forsch, Hrabosky (8), Rasmussen (10) and Simmons. W—Rasmussen (1-1). L—Scherman (1-1). HR—Foli (1).						
San Francisco	000	000	000	0	4	2
Cincinnati	410	131	01x	11	15	0
Halicki, Williams (1), Minton (2), D'Acquisto (5), Caldwell (8) and Sadek; Norman (2-0) and Bench. L—Halicki (0-2). HR—Morgan (2d), Foster (1st), Griffey (1st).						
Philadelphia	010	120	338	3	16	24
Chicago	075	100	002	1	16	19
Carlton, Schueler (2), Garber (3), Reed (4), Twitchell (6), McGraw (8), Underwood (10), Lonborg (10) and Boone; R. Reuschel, Garman (8), Knowles (8), P. Reuschel (10), Schultz (10) and Swisher. W—McGraw (1-1). L—Knowles (1-1). HR—Maddox (1st), Schmidt (2d, 3d, 4th and 5th), Boone (1st), Swisher (1st), Monday (2d, 3d).						
San Diego	000	021	001	4	5	0
Houston	102	020	00x	5	10	2
Spillner, Foster (5), Bmetzger (8) and Kendall; Richard, Forsch (9) and Johnson. W—Richard (1-2). L—Spillner (0-2). HR—Cedeno (2d).						
Los Angeles	001	040	000	5	8	1
Atlanta	100	000	000	1	5	1
Rau, Marshall (7) and Yeager; Morton, Sosa (5), Del Canton (8) and Pocoroba. W—Rau (1-0). L—Morton (0-2).						

NHL Playoffs

Saturday's Games

Toronto 4, Philadelphia 3 (Thompson, Salming, McDonald, Ferguson; Bridgeman 2, Leach). Best-of-7 series tied, 2-2.

N.Y. Islanders 4, Buffalo 2 (D. Potvin 2, Howatt, Harris; Robert, Gare). Best-of-7 series tied, 2-2.

Boston 3, Los Angeles 0 (Sheppard, Ratelle, Marcotte). Best-of-7 series tied, 2-2.

WHA Playoffs

Friday's Games

Winnipeg 7, Edmonton 2 (Hull 2, Ketola, Lecuk, Lundh, Beaudin, Asmundson; Carleton, Ullman). Winnipeg wins best-of-7, 4-0.

New England 4, Indianapolis 1 (Pleau, Paiement, D. Roberts, Backstrom; Parizeau).

Quebec 4, Calgary 3 (Cloutier 2, Houle 2; Chipperfield, Kirk, Lowson). Calgary leads best-of-7 series, 3-1.

Saturday's Games

San Diego 2, Phoenix 1 (Tredy, Ferguson; Gray). San Diego wins series, 3-2.

Indianapolis 4, New England 0 (Bond, Parizeau, Harris, Leclerc). Best-of-7 series tied, 1-1.

NBA Playoffs

Friday's Game

Philadelphia 131, Buffalo 106 (McGinnis 34, Carter 22; Smith 27, McAdoo 21). Best-of-7 series tied, 1-1.

Saturday's Game

Cleveland 98, Washington 76 (Smith 17, Snyder 14; Hayes 17, Robinson 15). Cleveland leads series, 2-1.

ABA Playoffs

Saturday's Game

Kentucky 138, Denver 110 (Dampier 26, Neumann 22; Issel 24, Thompson 20).

Bold Forbes Shows Stamina Needed for Kentucky Derby

By Michael Strauss

NEW YORK, April 18 (NYT).—Having demonstrated in all 12 of his previous outings that he could run fast, E. Rodriguez Tizol's highly favored Bold Forbes showed yesterday that he could also run far. The 3-year-old son of Irish Castle set a stakes record in capturing the $112,600 Wood Memorial at Aqueduct by 4 3/4 lengths.

The Tizol color-bearer, competing over the 1 1/8th-mile route for the first time, negotiated the distance in a record 1:47 and 2/5. His clocking was only two fifths of a second short of the track mark.

Balmak Stables' On the Sly, finishing with a rush, was the closest to Bold Forbes at the wire. Harold Snyder's Sonkisser, a top contender for most of the trip, was third, finishing 1 1/2 lengths behind On the Sly. Play the Red was fourth in the seven-horse field.

The crowd was so impressed with Bold Forbes' credentials, a record that showed nine victories in his 12 previous starts, that they went him from the post as the $2.80-for-$2 choice. The colt gave his backers few anxious moments in his rush around the track.

As a result of his success, Bold Forbes provided cause for those followers of form who had been convinced that Honest Pleasure was destined to enjoy a romp at the Kentucky Derby two weeks hence.

In pre-race appraisals, there had been some uncertainty about whether Bold Forbes had the stamina for distance events. Until yesterday, the longest he ever had raced had been a mile. Since the Derby is 1 1/4 miles, yesterday's distance event was to provide an important key as to this colt's chances in the Louisville classic.

Derby-Bound

Laz Barrera, the colt's trainer, was so enthused over his charge's latest showing that he showed no hesitancy in discussing Bold Forbes' immediate future.

"Of course, he's headed for the Derby," said the Puerto Rican conditioner. "Honest Pleasure is a fine horse but I have a real good horse, too. We still don't know how good mine will be over the longer Derby distance. But I think for the first time in his life Honest Pleasure will have to meet tough competition."

Crystal Water Wins

INGLEWOOD, Calif., April 18 (UPI).—Crystal Water, handled by Jockey Bill Shoemaker, came on with a rush in the stretch yesterday to capture the 36th running of the $240,250 Hollywood Derby at Hollywood Park, final leg of the California Golden Triple for 3-year-olds.

It was the 112th victory for Shoemaker in a race worth $100,000 or more and his 667th stakes triumph as well as his $7,029th career victory.

Crystal Water, a California-bred colt, stalked the leaders for nearly a mile until Shoemaker turned him loose coming into the stretch and he quickly overhauled the leaders to win by two lengths.

Out of the money were the two best-known contenders, An Act and Telly's Pop. Life's Hope, coming from far back, was second, with Double Discount third and McKenzie Bridge fourth in the field of 11.



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...jor League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
...burgh	5	1	.833	—
...ago	4	3	.571	1 1/2
... York	4	4	.500	2
...adelphia	2	3	.400	2 1/2
...treal	2	4	.333	3
... Louis	2	4	.333	3

Western Division

...cinnati	5	2	.714	—
...ston	5	2	.635	1/2
...ria	4	3	.571	1
... Diego	3	4	.429	2
... Francisco	3	4	.429	2
... Angeles	1	5	.167	3 1/2

Friday's Games

...lanta 3, Los Angeles 1.
...ttsburgh 3, New York 1.
...n Francisco 14, Cincinnati 7.
...uston 4, San Diego 1.

Saturday's Games

...w York 17, Pittsburgh 1.
...cinnati 11, San Francisco 6.
...iladelphia 18, Chicago 16.
... Louis 4, Montreal 3.
...uston 5, San Diego 4.
...s Angeles 5, Atlanta 1.

Sunday's Games

...lanta 7, Los Angeles 6.
...tsburgh 7, New York 5.
...n Francisco 5, Cincinnati 1.
...iladelphia 8, Chicago 5.
...Louis 2, Montreal 1.
...uston 4, San Diego 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
...w York	5	1	.833	—
...waukee	3	1	.750	1
...timore	3	2	.600	2
...roit	2	2	.500	2
...ton	3	4	.429	2 1/2
...eland	1	4	.200	3 1/2

Western Division

...as	5	2	.714	—
...sas	3	2	.600	1
...sas City	3	3	.500	1 1/2
...kland	3	4	.429	2
...ifornia	3	5	.375	2 1/2
...nesota	2	5	.286	3

Friday's Games

...nsas City 5, Cleveland 3.
...lwaukee 3, Texas 1.
...lifornia 6, Detroit 5.

Saturday's Games

New York 10, Minnesota 0
Boston 7, Chicago 1.
Detroit, California 0.
Baltimore 6, Oakland 1.
Kansas City 5, Cleveland 3 (game called after 4 1/2 innings, rain.)

Sunday's Games

Chicago 9, Boston 4.
Minnesota 5, New York 4.
Cleveland 6, Kansas City 0.
Texas 5, Milwaukee 4.
Detroit 7, California 3.
Baltimore at Oakland.

Observer

A New Kind of Indian

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Destroying the ethnic characteristics of neighborhoods is as American as Gen. Custer. It began when the Indians looked down to the beaches at Jamestown and Plymouth and saw shiploads of Europeans moving into the neighborhood.



Baker

Had Jimmy Carter's view of the value of ethnicity prevailed at the time, the continent would have been left to the Indians. I assume, of course, that after their first courteous greeting to the pale men from over the sea, the Indians would soon have seen that they were going to ruin the neighborhood unless they were stopped and would have started stoning school buses and burning crosses on the lawns of Captains Standish and Smith to show the government they didn't like what was happening.

At this stage, the settlers would have called on Jimmy Carter for some government support to help them break the neighborhood, and Carter would have said no, pointing out that while Europeans had a right to move in if they wanted to, it would be bad policy for the government to take an active hand at intruding aliens into the Indians' ethnically distinctive communities.

* * *

To state the proposition is to expose its peculiarly non-American quality. The building of America was probably the greatest piece of ethnic-neighborhood destruction in history. Indeed, from the very founding of the republic, it was pursued as an aggressive federal policy and often enforced in blood by a U.S. Army authorized not merely to disturb the old ethnic order, but to obliterate it.

It is hard to fathom Carter's thinking in this business. He seems to think that mobility from neighborhood is fine so long as it can be managed without government activity, but, sensible though this may sound, it was not practical even when there was still an open frontier.

It was federal action in destroying the Indian communities that made frontier mobility possible. The irony of the present situation is that the Americans now sitting on the old Indian communities are claiming a right to keep their communities intact, which was denied to the Indians as a matter of federal policy.

In this view, mobility—which created America—has now become a force for destruction. For this reason, Carter's talk about "ethnic purity" of neighborhoods—a phrase for which he has since apologized—may nevertheless do him good political service. Suburban whites who have been trying to keep distance between themselves and black city people might reasonably be expected to approve of a freeze in population movement. So might white inner-city neighborhoods where people of Central and Southern European ancestry have struggled to keep out people alien to the cultures of their forebears.

All this, of course, goes directly to the so-called "urban problem," which is partly a racial problem and partly a problem of wealth distribution. The urban problem exists primarily because there are no more big Indian neighborhoods.

If there were a huge piece of rich Indian territory the size of Iowa, Nebraska and the Dakotas, the government could send out the Army, break up the neighborhood—doubtless to general American cheering—and encourage the miserable city masses to move in and start building.

* * *

Nowadays, the Indians are something else. They live in the suburbs and they vote, own homes on quarter-acre lots and have the atomic bomb. Meanwhile, back in the cities, the people looking for the land of opportunity find there are no more wagon trains forming to take them out where big men can find challenges to test their strength and good women can build a better life.

Well—this isn't altogether so. The federal government in recent years has afforded a wagon train of sorts, with its insistence that everyone must have a fair chance at the housing. If I read Carter right—and with Carter, you can never be sure—he doesn't approve of the government's pressing this sort of thing if it promises to disturb old, established communities.

The stability of old, established communities is surely a valuable thing. The question is whether we want to pay the price of this stability. The price appears to be the loss of mobility in U.S. life, a freezing of social, economic and racial structures in their present forms and, with that, the further decay of cities.

This would seem to head us back to the old European forms our fathers abandoned to step forth in America. They were delighted to destroy those old ethnic neighborhoods. Ask the Narragansetts, the Iroquois, the Delaware, the Piscataways, the Seminoles, the Creeks, the Cherokee, the Sioux, the Arapaho, the Navaho, the Hopi . . .

Rhodesia Raises Duty, Sales Tax

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 18 (UPI).—Rhodesian Finance Minister David Smith has raised excise duty on beer, cigarettes and liquor and announced that sales tax on all goods would be doubled beginning Tuesday.

Mr. Smith said the new taxes were expected to produce about 60 million Rhodesian dollars ($97 million) in additional revenue, much of it needed to cover increased defense spending.

He said in a statement, "It is essential that we maintain security in the critical times we are passing through and sustain government services in all fields."

A director of counseling said that students of the '60s used to talk about students—as a class— being alienated from a society they considered too materialistic. It's not the same thing now. It's much more personal. They are much more concerned with alienation on a personal basis.

U.S. 'Student,' Neatly Labeled, Thing of Past

By Bill Boyarsky

BERKELEY, Calif.—On a sunny day, a small man in a tattered sports coat stood alone on Sproul Plaza at the University of California, selling a Marxist newspaper.

He said that his name was Shinya. Nobody paid much attention to him. His English was bad and his voice so soft that it was difficult to understand what he said.

But even if he had been articulate, Shinya would have been ignored in this presidential election year of 1976. Five years ago, he might not have been alone. Now, his message seems out of date.

A young man more relevant to the times sat with his friends nearby. His name was Richard Johnson, 27. He was poor, black and a graduate student in city planning. He was not worried about overturning the system, just getting a job in it, keenly aware that in today's tight economy only the brightest and most fortunate find work in a chosen field.

"Coming out of graduate school, you can't find a job in planning," he said. "I'll either have to be super dynamite (academically) or I'll have to move, and I like the Bay Area. I want to stay in the Bay Area."

All Over the U.S.

There are Richard Johnsons on campuses all over the United States. Talk to them and you understand why U.S. college students are not taking part in the presidential campaign to the extent they did in 1968 and 1972 when thousands worked for liberal candidates who opposed the Vietnam war.

The war finally ended. It has been replaced by a new concern, jobs, something more complex and more personal than a war that, even at its height, took relatively few college students.

The fear of economic failure—and the fear that only those with the best grades will succeed—dominates the thinking on college campuses this year.

Combined with the fear is skepticism that any president can do much about it. The solution, students say, lies within themselves.

All this is occurring on campuses that no longer are the quiet, cloistered places they were before the first banners of student revolt were raised in Berkeley in the early 1960s.

New freedoms—coeducational dorms and apartments and nobody worrying much about pot—have created tensions of their own. And new interests, ranging from gay rights to local politics, have captured the attention of many whose energy might have been focused on the presidential campaign.

Four Campuses

All this was evident in visits to four campuses: Berkeley, the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of Colorado at Boulder and the University of Wisconsin in Madison, and in talks with students trying vainly to enlist large numbers of Eastern student volunteers for the New Hampshire Democratic primary.

The anxiety is deep, extending to faculty members aware of shrinking college budgets.

"Every day I pick up the paper and read about faculty cuts," said Melton Jones, 31, head of the black studies program at Colorado.

"I know there is a lot of anxiety, especially among those not tenured.

"It's very competitive, everyone is very serious about keeping afloat," said Jeannie Wine, 25, a second-year law student at Colorado. "Everyone is worried about the country going downhill. They're afraid. They want jobs."

"As far as I'm concerned, I'm working on my master's thesis," said Alan Pram, 23, a graduate journalism student at Berkeley. "The election is too far away for me to worry about... The pressure for getting a job is greater now."

Typical Problems

Difficulties facing Pram are typical of those that confront students heading for careers in crowded fields such as journalism, law and teaching.

James Howard, a journalism instructor at UCLA, said that colleges are turning out thousands of journalism graduates every year even though there are just a handful of available jobs.

"What this has done is put the pressure on grades," he said. "Any grade below an 'A' is considered a flunk. The pressure is on the students and on us. They are really serious. They come here now as freshmen and they want to know what are the job possibilities, and they want honest answers."

Howard said that he believes that the students see their own families worried about the economic future—a sharp contrast to the students in the more affluent 1960s who found it easier to take money for granted.

"They feel they better get into the system," he said. "They are more interested in taking care of themselves and getting a spot in the system."

Then there is the skepticism, created to a degree by the failure of the 1968 and 1972 political activity to end the war quickly.

"I remember the night LBJ (President Lyndon Johnson) went on TV and said he was going to pull out," said Jeff Smoller, then a University of Wisconsin student and now press secretary to Wisconsin Gov. Patrick Lucey.

"We thought the war was over. We stayed up all night and everyone went down on State Street. Six months later, I was drafted."

Got Older

"When I was 13, I was much more involved in politics," said Jessica Little, a student at Berkeley.

"I was a volunteer for Robert Kennedy. I was in the Kennedy Action Corps."

What happened?

"I think that I got busy and when I got older, I realized that there is so much to politics and it is so overwhelming. In fact, I avoid the whole thing. So many people. So many issues. Big deal."

Ellen Sherman is 29, married and a graduate library student at Berkeley. She remembers the old days of activism.

"Five years ago," she said, "young people thought they could affect something. They thought they could make changes at the Democratic convention. Then they saw it didn't make any difference at all."

Kerry Yamada, director of psychological and counseling services at UCLA, said that students of the '60s used to talk about students—as a class—being alienated from a society they considered too materialistic.

"It's not the same thing now," he said. "It's much more personal. Now they are much more concerned with alienation on a personal basis."

Some of the other questions asked at the UCLA counseling center, he said, are "how to study, how to concentrate, which is the most effective way to relate to professors?

There is also greater diversity on college campuses today, and the feeling that it is impossible to classify college students into one group neatly labeled "the student."

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United Press Int

EASTER BONNETS—Christine Andreas, starring Broadway revival of "My Fair Lady," models sti

PEOPLE: *Goldwater Pilots the B Reportedly for a Price*

U.S. senators are among the prominent people making news these days.

Sen. **Barry Goldwater**, R-Ariz., has become the first person other than test pilots to fly the U.S. B-1 bomber, taking the controls for part of a flight on Thursday. The next day, the Scripps-Howard newspapers reported that Goldwater, 67, a retired general in the Air Force Reserve, had demanded the honor in exchange for his vote for the controversial B-1 program, which is awaiting final congressional approval. The Air Force said that the senator, as a member of the Armed Services Committee, wanted "a better understanding" of the plane.

* * *

Meanwhile, the University of Montana has asked the retiring Senate majority leader, **Mike Mansfield**, D-Mont., to return to the faculty after an absence of more than 30 years. Mansfield was a professor of Latin American and Far Eastern history at the school before he was elected to Congress in 1942. "We sent him an invitation, a very specific invitation, to return," university president **Richard Bowers** said Friday. Mansfield announced in March that he would not seek reelection this year. Later he said he was considering returning to the university faculty.

* * *

Finally, a Michigan scientist has filed a $6-million libel suit against Sen. **William Proxmire**, D-Wis., who had presented the scientist with a "golden fleece of the month" award, which goes to the individual or group that the senator considers to be wasting the taxpayers' money. A year ago, Proxmire cited **Dr. Ronald Hutchinson** for using a $500,000 federal grant to "determine under what condition rats, monkeys and humans bite and crunch their jaws." In a suit filed last week in U.S. District Court in Madison, Wis., Hutchinson claimed Proxmire's remarks, broadcast on national television, were "untrue, incomplete and libelous" and had harmed him professionally. Hutchinson's lawyer, W.L. Jackman, said Proxmire's comments on the scientist's research into stress and tension had cost his client his job at a Michigan hospital and forced cuts in his research.

* * *

Harold Courtright has found that, while the human body may be beautiful, there are s you need a pocket to c cash. Courtright was while picketing in the side the Baltimore Sun Authorities said the ma was carrying a read: "Let the Sun Shin —All of It." When Cou who said he is a writer he could go free on he said he didn't have with him since he had to put it. He remain in police coveralls. Hi disorderly conduct ch set for Monday.

* * *

For the first time i year history, the U.S. N emy has appointed a h shipman to head the brigade. Mason Reddi selected by the academ to fill the highest-ran shipman position for t quarter. A new brigade er is chosen in the fa and spring quarters on of academic record a excellence. Reddix will honor of holding the p June graduation ceremo

There are 300 black men in the 4,200-ma body.

* * *

A judge's order that company cited for poll pick one of its officers 30-day jail term "will be appealed," an attorne neapolis has declared. unprecedented decision Gross, attorney for A. Fry Roofing Co. imagine it being uphe Robert Schumacher of County District Court is ing for this week on h decision Thursday in found the firm's Minnea had violated the city's h tion ordinance. Schum posed a $300 fine and a ed the firm to produce officers to serve a 30- sentence. The judge said care which officer it wa considered all of them r sponsible for the firm's. The ruling capped a fig between the city and t whose dust and fumes in numerous complaints fr residents. Schumacher s to help reach his de went into the area and

—SAMUEL JU

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